

THE RELIQUARY.

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MEMOIR OF THE LATE WILLIAM WOOD, OF EYAM.*

BY PETER FURNESS.

"The race is not to the swift, the battle to the strong, nor riches to the man of understanding."

MEN endowed by nature with extraordinary genius, or superior intelligence, ever secure attention and respect. Perhaps there is no department in biography more useful and instructive than that which sketches the career of individuals, who, by their own unaided energy and talent, have emerged from obscurity, and taken an elevated position in the great family of man.

The life of William Wood, whose graphic pen so lately enriched the pages of the "RELIQUARY;" and who is recently gone to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns," is not wholly devoid of interest, inasmuch as it affords additional evidence of what may be achieved by diligent perseverance, and patient industry, in overcoming penury and all the concomitant evils it casts in the way of struggling but determined genius. By his unaided efforts he educated himself, became a fair scholar, wrote several amusing and useful works, contributed numerous articles to the local papers, and, if he did not rise to the highest rank as a writer, he at least attained a respectable position, and secured the friendship of numerous literary friends.

Mr. Wood informs us that his family is not one of high antiquity at Eyam. When the Hon. and Rev. Edward Finch, D.D., was presented to the Rectory of Eyam, in 1717, his great-great-grandfather, then a young man, came with him from Wigan, in the capacity of a servant: he afterwards married, had a family, and kept a public-house at the churchyard side, and died at Eyam. The father of William Wood, was a lead miner of the olden stamp. He owned the cottage

* No portrait of William Wood has, until now, been engraved. The one I here present to my readers (Plate VII.) is taken from a photograph, and will doubtless be acceptable, as showing the firmness of character which made him a "self-made man."

[ED. RELIQ.]

in which he resided, rented a small field or two, and kept his cow. He was also a musician in the village choir, and for several years conducted the Sunday School in connection with the Established Church. By his industry and some other small emoluments, he supported his family in decency, comfort, and respect. It may also be added that his manners, conversation, and general deportment, were much in advance of the working miners of that period. His family consisted of four sons and three daughters. William, the second son, and subject of this notice, was born at Eyam, 6th December, 1804. It is said that "the child is father to the man," but it does not appear that in childhood he manifested any precocity or particular bias, more than being a little wayward, thoughtful, and shy. All through life he was rather retiring, with an habitual reserve. He learnt to read, as he informs us himself, in the Sunday School, and probably his excellent father instructed him in writing. This was the full extent he received of elementary instruction, so it is obvious that he was essentially self-taught, in the most extended sense of the term.

At a very early age he was set to work, as a hand-loom weaver, at that time the principal employment of the young and adult population of the village. This sating and unremunerative vocation he followed for a livelihood until nearly forty years of age. Here, too, like poor John Critchley Prince, "the muse found him" at the loom, "and threw her inspiring mantle over him." In the same shop, and at the next loom to young Wood, a stranger—Henry Potter, a native of Ashton-under-Lyne—plied the shuttle. Potter was a Unitarian, of refined taste, a self-taught artist, of extensive information, superior manners, and amiable temper. Being of somewhat congenial dispositions, the two became fast friends for life. Potter, ever ready to assist and instruct his apt pupil, advised him to read and study English grammar. The advent of cheap literature had not yet arrived, books were scarce, libraries a long distance from Eyam, Mechanics' Institutions did not exist, and to overcome the difficulty, young Wood frequently undertook a pilgrimage of two or three miles to obtain the loan of a well-thumbed, dog-eared volume, from which to extract the stores of knowledge. Cobbett's well-known grammar was purchased, the open volume was secured in a frame, and suspended on the loom, so as to enable the learner to con his task and weave at the same time. It is easy to conjecture, the shuttle would not fly through the warp with the requisite rapidity while thus engaged, and it is reasonable to infer, that as the stores of knowledge increased, the amount of wages would decrease in the same ratio, and when the little weekly audit took place on Saturday night, he would be scolded and blamed, which his sensitive mind would feel acutely. In a few years after he thus forcibly alludes to his position in early life—"I whom circumstances have debarred from even a glance at classic lore; whose only place of learning has been my village Sunday School; whose days have hitherto been passed amidst noisy rustic throngs; and whose early aspirations were quenched by the waters of adversity."

In directing his early studies, it must be obvious that the friendship and advice of Potter greatly accelerated the progress and improvement

of the young student; it has also its shady side. It was rumoured and believed that he had imbibed the Socinian opinions of his preceptor, he was sneered at, suffered much petty annoyance, if not persecution, and it in some degree militated against his material interest and future advancement in life. We may cite one among other occasions. He was, along with others, a candidate for an important office in a Poor Law Union, for which he was eminently qualified by his general knowledge. There was keen competition for the place. One of his rivals actively circulated a report that he was not strictly orthodox in his opinions, the point was mooted by the guardians, and whether true or not, was fatal to his election.

When rather more than twenty years of age a subscription library was established at Eyam. From this well of instruction he drew largely; he not only read with avidity, but studied with attention the best works on science and literature in our language. A powerful and retentive memory being a peculiar characteristic of the man; much lasting and permanent information was thus acquired. He now became anxious to try the incipient strength of his pinions, and as Lord Byron says, "to see his name in print." The firstfruits of his muse found their way into the poet's corner, and a few prose articles were inserted in the columns of the local newspapers.

He was a member of an essay and debating society in connection with the library, designed for the improvement of its younger members. A subject was proposed for discussion, and an essay to be written and read at the next meeting and afterwards debated. The papers produced by him were distinguished for originality and literary composition. In discussion he was in advance of most of his fellows; and the society awakened in him, and brought into action, a dormant principle, for which his mind was peculiarly adapted. Through life he delighted in reasoning and argument. The wide scope of his reading and singularly retentive memory, enabled him to garner and store up in his mind the opinions and ideas of others, and when engaged with an antagonist they were easily pressed into his service, and mostly used with telling if not crushing effect.

About this time the late Mr. Samuel Roberts published some articles on Political Economy in a Sheffield newspaper. He rather mistook his vocation, being better fitted for the philanthropy which he so extensively practised, than for studying and writing upon cause and effect—the abstract principles and subtle disquisitions of an advanced philosophy. His ideas were too limited, and his stock-in-trade too antiquated, to lead to eminence in that line. Wood attentively studied the articles; the opportunity to shiver a spear with the oracle was too precious to be lost. He replied at great length, showing not only the weakness and futility of the premises, but the inaccuracy of his conclusions. After several passes in the paper, the aged philosopher abandoned the lists, and left the field in possession of his astute and anonymous adversary.

While engaged in weaving cloth, writing poetry, and making collections for his future "History of Eyam," he was far from being satisfied with his position, which he bitterly laments in the following

passage in one of his works:—"To amuse myself with these trifling effusions during the tediousness of a sedentary employment, to still the thoughts of my obscure and humiliating condition in life; to transcribe the various feelings, the hopes, the fears, the thousand painful and pleasing sensations of my too wayward and sensitive mind—these were my motives for worshipping at the shrine of the muses, and in these, I found an antidote for despair, a counterpoise to the troubles of a sneering and unfeeling world. How often while plying my humble and sating trade have I soared on fancy's wings to regions of vision, and basked in the uncreated rays of ideality; how often plunged into the fathomless abyss of boundless fiction; when the entangling of a thread in warp or woof, or the sudden jumping of the shuttle from its stated course, has instantly dissolved the pleasing dream away."

He had a taste for and cultivated music; he was a member of the parish choir, and, like his father, a performer on the hautboy. At a later period, he organized and instructed a village band, of which he was the director and president for many years. But if he showed a decided preference for any science in particular it was that of Geology. He devoted much attention to the works of St. Fond, Lyell, Miller, and other modern geologists, who had given the result of their valuable researches to the world. He thus made himself familiar with the practical discoveries and speculative theories, also the general principles and different systems into which this inexhaustible and interesting subject is divided. Surrounded as is the place of his nativity, with lofty hills, deep sunk mines, and rugged rocks, rich in varied strata, and abounding in fossil organic remains, the great volume of nature was spread open before him, thus affording peculiar facilities for the study of his favourite science. His acute remarks on the geological formation of his own locality, particularly the mountain limestone and amygdaloid or toadstone, are embodied, and form an instructive chapter, in his "History of Eyam."

The most important event in his life now occurred. He had not only paid court to the muses, but also to Sarah Pursglove, who became his wife 9th June, 1835. She was the eldest daughter of a neighbour, was industrious, and in every way suited for domestic duties. In due time two sons and two daughters were the issue of this marriage. He now, as Lord Bacon truly observes, "gave hostages to fortune." We may justly question the prudence of this step, when we calculate the loss of time taken up in his studies, and the very limited amount of his earnings; in either case they would seriously clash with his newly self-imposed duties, and greatly abridge his own comforts and those dependent on him for support. Perhaps this is the worst phase in his history, and the darkest shade in his character, it is that of time wasted, which clearly ought to have been devoted to a more important and useful purpose. The duty of providing and catering for the family in a great measure devolved upon the exertions of his industrious and excellent wife and her relatives, who were ever ready to render substantial aid and willing assistance. It is pleasant to be able to state, that with all his shortcomings Wood did not run into debt—

his credit was unimpaired, and the family, at all events, maintained in integrity. For some time, the hand-loom had been all but superseded by its powerful competitor the power-loom; other employment of a suitable kind was not then to be had in the village, and the only mode of improving his condition was to migrate to a distant part of the country. The idea of a removal was inimical to his thoughts and feelings, he neither could nor would leave; his mind was settled on that point, he would stay and suffer. So emphatically was he a Derbyshire man, and so thoroughly identified with the land of his birth, that, like Ossian's COUNAL, his spirit was ever on his hills, or steeping itself in the dewy freshness of its vallies. The wastes and the wilds, the rivers and the rocks, were ever present with him; they were the gods of his idolatry, and were interwoven into his existence. His love of country was so predominant and lasting, that it only ceased to exist when the vital spark fled from its mortal tenement. Even in his darkest hour, had the most lucrative situation been offered, it would certainly have been rejected, had it been coupled with the condition of a removal from EYAM.

It is painful to have to record another infirmity to which he was subject, that of intemperance. For many years his visits to the public-house were "few and far between," but later in life the evil expanded into a regular and confirmed habit. His extensive information and shrewd remarks made him a general favourite, he was a triton among the minnows, who were ever ready to listen, to laugh, and applaud. Like many of his self-taught brethren he became the victim of admiration. That a man of sound judgment and good understanding should compromise his own happiness, and neglect the natural duties due to his family, for the gratification of such a habit, is one of those anomalies in human nature, for which it is difficult, if not impossible to account. In sketching character, it is always delightful and refreshing to exhibit the bright side; yet the laws of Truth are immutable, and compel us not only to show the lighter tints, but also the darker shades. Still I hope the compassionate readers of the "RELIQUARY" will, like Sterne's "recording angel, drop a tear" on his weakness, and blot it out for ever!

With the exception of some fugitive pieces which had appeared in the local papers, he first became known as an author in 1837, by the publication of his "Genius of the Peak and other Poems." It is a thin unpretending volume of eighty-three pages. Five hundred copies were printed, and sold at one shilling per copy. The preface is well written—contains some excellent remarks, and as is usual in virgin attempts in verse, explains his motives for sending it into the world. The longest and principal poem in the collection is the "Genius of the Peak." In this poem the poet wanders on the mountain, "Sir William," and is suddenly seized with a deep sleep, when the genius, in female form, appears in a vision. The point of time is soon after the Creation, and he beholds the first tide of the Derwent threading its way through the valley. The shade points out the Druids at a sacrifice. The Romans, Saxons, and Danes, rise on the scene in succession, followed by the battle of Hastings, and the Normans.

Next in point of time and order, appear in view those poets connected with Derbyshire—Darwin, Seward, Cunningham, Newton, and Furness, each of whom receive their meed of praise. There are also copious foot-notes on the poets and their productions, with remarks explanatory of the archaeological remains that abound in the vicinity. One stanza relating to Miss Seward, is here given as a fair specimen of the author's style—

“ Another, see, that onward bends,
With angel step and grace ;
Around her low a robe descends,
And veiled is her face ;
She was my fondest darling muse,
Her bard these hills can claim,
She's sung my mountain's loveliest hues,
And spread afar their fame.”

The following sonnet was written on the eve of sickness—

SONNET—DEATH.

O, Death ! a moment stay thy chilling hand,
And let me pause before thou seal'st my doom ;
Reluctant I obey the stern command,
Which calls me hence, ere life is in its bloom,
And shall no more these once delighted eyes,
E'er gaze on parent, or on welcome friend ?
Yon orbs that day and night adorn the skies,
Their glorious light to me will cease to send.
But cheering hope now darts a ray serene,
Which leads my thoughts to realms beyond the tomb ;
There waits for me a calm and pleasing scene,
A lasting spring without a winter's gloom :
In this sweet hope, I'll bid this world adieu—
Come death ! and my long journey I'll pursue.

In the preface to the “History of Eyam,” the author says—“in ‘The Genius of the Peak,’ a small volume, consisting of a variety of short poems, written in comparative childhood, there is much which my now more mature judgment would gladly expunge.”

In 1842, he published by subscription the first edition of the “History of Eyam,” with a particular account of the Great Plague in 1666. It is dedicated to the Lords of the Manor. Of this issue five hundred copies were printed and sold at three shillings each. This is the work by which he is extensively known, and will be the subject of further remarks in the sequel.

Brighter prospects now began to dawn on the family. The cottage where he was born became his on the death of his mother. The family were now in employment and self-supporting. He abandoned his humble trade of weaving, and obtained the appointment of assistant overseer, tax-collector, and other parochial appointments. The emolument from these sources might average about £25 per annum. He was also employed as a house and land agent, clerk at auctions, made wills, and various other matters, and it is only just to say that every duty he undertook was duly discharged, with honesty, punctuality, and integrity. As a tax-gatherer he was much esteemed by the poor and those who were unable to pay promptly. He put himself to inconvenience, or adopted any subterfuge rather than resort

to legal proceedings. In disputes among his neighbours he was often consulted, and his opinion acted on; he mostly succeeded in ratifying a peace, where animosity and rancour had hitherto existed. These kind offices, for which his charges were extremely moderate, were highly appreciated, and gained him the goodwill and esteem of his neighbours.

In 1848 was published a second edition of the "History of Eyam," consisting of five hundred copies, which were sold at three shillings each.

For some years a Festival was annually held at Sheffield in honour of Scotland's favourite Bard. To these gatherings Wood was always an invited and welcome guest. At one of these, held January 25th, 1849, the health of Eliza Cook, the poetess, was proposed, to which he responded at great length, in which the eulogy bestowed on the poetess was only eclipsed by the eloquence of the speaker. The following is an extract—

"In glancing over the career and destiny of genius, we find, alas! some solitary instances in which poetry has enlisted itself in crusade against budding liberty, or been used as an instrument of vice. This, however, is not the natural or true vocation of poetry! when genius thus stoops it dims its fires, and loses much of its power. Such a mis-application of the Divine gift cannot be other than occasional, for even where poetry is enslaved to misanthropy or licentiousness, she cannot wholly forget her true mission. * * * * * Where, let me ask, can we find, in the whole range of Eliza Cook's effusions of spirit, one thought or insinuation tending to the encouragement of licentiousness, vice, or tyranny? What poem of her's is not fraught with spirit-stirring denunciation of every impediment that operates against the onward march of civilization—against the glorious consummation of liberty? In this she is fulfilling her heaven-exalted mission; in this she is waxing strong in the execution of a meritorious task, that will make future generations her humble debtors! She, Prometheus-like, has stolen fire from heaven, and round about she waves the glaring brand, quickening the slumbering and torpid intellects of those who, if not mentally blind, are ignorantly or viciously reckless of man's ultimate regeneration. She delineates with a pencil of light, woman's beauty, grace and gentleness, and fulness of feeling, and depth of affection, and her blushes of purity, and the tones and looks which a mother's breast can inspire. She reveals to us the loveliness of Nature, brings back from the dim vista of the past the freshness of youthful feeling, raises from the ashes of mortality a pleasing relish of those innocent and simple pleasures which the plodding everyday cares of life threaten to enshrine in oblivion. And again, how energetically she labours to keep unquenched the springtide of our being; and then to enliven our interest in human nature, she presents to our vision matchless delineations of its sweetest, tenderest, and loftiest feelings, and spreads her heaven-like sympathy of spirit over all classes of the human family."

Other extracts from this speech, equally good, might if necessary be adduced. He concluded amidst the plaudits and cheers of the assem-

bly, at whose expense it was printed from the verbatim report, for circulation.

He also attended a literary gathering at Edwinstowe, in Sherwood Forest. This ancient haunt of Robin Hood is upwards of thirty miles from Eyam. In hot weather, with staff in hand, he performed the weary pilgrimage there and back on foot.

In 1860 appeared the third edition of the "History of Eyam," considerably enlarged, and illustrated with numerous engravings. To it is prefixed a short dedication to George Mompesson Heathcote, Esq., of Newbould, near Chesterfield, a descendant of Mompesson the Good. Five hundred copies were printed and sold at three shillings and sixpence each.

His time at this period must have been much engrossed in literary labours.* In 1862 was published his "Tales and Traditions of the Peak," in an edition of five hundred copies, sold at three shillings and sixpence each. The title of the book sufficiently indicates the nature of its contents. These "Traditions" have mostly some foundation in fact, with which he has taken poetical license, and amplified and expanded, and are thus partly true and partly fictitious. Perhaps this was the least fortunate of his productions; the tales appear to lack one important element ever necessary to success in works of this kind, that is romantic or striking incident: and the remaining copies unsold in the hands of his widow, does not say much for their appreciation by the public. Added to this, his style being rather heavy and methodical, was better adapted to grave subjects than light or imaginative literature. Connected with this publication occurred a circumstance which may properly be noticed here. The groundwork of one of the tales is the murder of a young gentleman and lady upwards of a century ago, at the Winnats, near Castleton, a murder almost unparalleled for cruelty in the annals of barbarism and atrocity. He imparts a sort of dramatic interest to this tale, by personifying the murderers and their victims, and detailing the imaginary conversations that occurred among the parties, before and after the sad event. Several persons at Castleton, especially the lower orders, felt highly indignant at our author, and vowed vengeance for this supposed disgrace to their village. In a short time after, Wood happened to be at the Nag's Head Inn, at Castleton; some men then in the house, got aware that the obnoxious author was present, and threatened

* Besides the publications here noticed by Mr. Furness, it may be well to add that William Wood—whose personal acquaintance I had for many years the pleasure of holding—had previously issued in the form of pamphlets many of the "Traditions" collected in the volume. Among these were "Helen, the Maniac;" "Madame Stafford, or the Lamp of St. Helen;" "The Maid of Derwent," etc., etc. He also contributed somewhat largely to the columns of some of the Sheffield and Derby newspapers. To the "RELIQUARY" he contributed a note on "Funeral Garlands;" a paper "On the Parish Registers of Eyam;" a paper on "The Rev. William Mompesson, Rector of Eyam during its desolation by the Plague in 1666;" a note on "The Kitchens of Bramley and Bubnell;" a paper on "The Talbotts of Eyam;" and a note "On Singular Circumstances and Characters at Eyam." His papers were always acceptable, and were read with much interest by all. His loss is one of no common order, and is acutely felt by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, or who profited by his store of knowledge.

to maltreat him. The landlord knowing the temper of his customers, kindly took Wood into another room, through the open window of which he speedily made his exit, and left Castleton in haste.

For two or three years preceding his death, late hours, and the use of ardent spirits, began to tell fearfully on his frame, and sap his constitution; he betrayed signs of bodily weakness in a shaking and tremulous motion of the hand, followed by a torpid state or absence of feeling in the fingers. His mental powers remained uninjured. He was now engaged in preparing the fourth edition of the "History of Eyam." He could scarcely write, but a nephew assisted as an amanuensis. The family were now to endure severe domestic affliction. The two daughters, industrious and respectable young women, were taken ill, the eldest it was believed of incipient consumption, the youngest of fever; she continued ill for a short time, rapidly sank and died. The eldest slowly got worse, the dreaded symptoms became visible, and after a year of suffering she paid the debt of nature. The bereavement he felt acutely, and "Their early doom was to him a great source of grief."

The last effort of his muse was an epitaph for his daughters. Acting on the hint of Ebenezer Elliott, who says, "it is well to make the thoughts of others breed," he parodied Homer's beautiful simile of the young olive, on the death of Euphorbus, with excellent effect, as will be seen by a comparison with the original. The inscription and epitaph are given, anticipatory of the stone being erected—

"IN MEMORY OF ELIZABETH AND MARY WOOD,
"DAUGHTERS OF WILLIAM AND SARAH WOOD.

"ELIZABETH DIED APRIL 8TH, 1863, AGED 21 YEARS,
"MARY DIED JULY 25TH, 1864, AGED 27 YEARS."

"Like two young olives in some sylvan scene,
Clad in the loveliest garb of Summer green,
Were these two sisters, whose endearing love
Hath consummation gained in realms above.
Death's whirlwind came and swept the first away,
Drooping alone the other—could not stay."

"ALL FLESH IS GRASS."

About two months previous to his death, he was subpoenaed as a witness in a County Court case at Bakewell. While giving his evidence, a change in his manner was noticed; he was greatly excited and spoke loud, a thing quite unusual with him, and he retired from the Court and returned home in a cab. The shock greatly prostrated him, and all but deprived him of the use of his arms and legs. For a short time he partially rallied and took a little carriage exercise. The evening before he experienced the shock which deprived him of the use of speech, a friend visited him. He stated that his stay in this world would be very brief, and spoke of his approaching dissolution with calmness and fortitude, much the same as he used to do on any common event. His demeanour reminded his friend of Seneca's behaviour, when Nero sent the philosopher a message that he was to die on the morrow, the latter did not change colour. He then alluded to a lecture that

had recently been given at Eyam, on "Dr. Johnson," consisting principally of the little weaknesses and eccentricities detailed by Boswell, in the life of that great man. He went on to say, "talk of eccentricities and weaknesses, many good writers have imitated his style, but none that I am aware could imitate his ideas." "The lecturer," he further continued, "cannot have studied or appreciated the merits of Johnson, whose criticisms are by far the best ever written. He should read his comparison of the respective merits of Pope and Dryden, he will there find the best reasoning, and the noblest specimen of writing, that ever proceeded from the pen of man." This was his last conversation. During the night he had another attack of paralysis, which deprived him of the use of speech; he remained conscious and sensible for a few days, when he quietly expired on the evening of June 27th, 1865, in the sixty-first year of his age.

In height he was of the middle size, his head massive, with a large and prominent eye; he walked slowly and spoke deliberately. In conversation, pleasing and instructive, his genius and integrity uniformly commanded respect and esteem. He detested cant and hypocrisy; fraud and chicanery he ever treated with scorn and contempt. Most of his articles contributed to the newspapers, bear the impress of originality, deep thought, versatility, and vigorous expression, and ever secured the ready attention of the reader.

When describing local or material objects, he had the fault of extolling or magnifying to excess; he also introduced far-fetched words and extraordinary terms to show his learning—mistakes of usual occurrence in the writings of self-educated men. A little travelling would have corrected the one, and a liberal education the other. Had his education been equal to his natural talent, his memoir would have been written by an abler pen than mine.

The fourth and last edition of the "History of Eyam," consisting of five hundred copies, has been published since his death, and with the exception of a few sold, are in the hands of his widow. The original matter is greatly extended, and has additional illustrations—the subject appears to be exhausted. It may with moderation be called far-famed, for it has been read the length and breadth of the land, and the re-publication of successive editions is the best test of its literary merit. It pleases every one who reads it. It is well written, and treats on the early history, antiquity, geology, and other matters of a purely local character; as also anecdotes of the rectors, and sketches of the poets and writers connected with the place. But that which imparts such a deep and absorbing interest to the village history, are the sad details of the plague, which nearly swept off the inhabitants in 1666. This portion of the work is full of pathos, sentiment, and feeling, and awakens in the mind of the reader the warmest sympathy for the dreadful suffering of the victims. The volume has a twofold value, it is not only a history of the plague, but serves as an excellent guide book to those interesting nooks he so forcibly describes. Successive editions will be called for in future, and it is the work by which its painstaking author will ever be remembered.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to remark, that I have endeav-

voured at the request of the Editor of the "RELIQUARY" to give a faithful, though imperfect sketch, of the peculiar and general characteristics of this remarkable man, whose name must now be added to those poets and writers who have conferred such classic pre-eminence on the place of his nativity.

At present no humble stone marks his narrow house of rest. Beneath the shade of the tall churchyard limes rises a little mound, shrouded in its grassy pall; to the inquiring visitor this is pointed out as the last resting-place of this genuine son of the Peak, whose barren hills, rugged rocks, fertile vallies, and murmuring streams, were ever regarded by him as objects of intense interest. But more especially the antiquities, manners, customs, and the "Mighty Woe" that nearly depopulated his much-loved village, and described by him in language that will never *die*. The little mountain city, "The Athens of the Peak," and its historian, will together sweetly sail down the stream of time inseparably connected, till they approach the utmost confines of posterity, and not till then will the classic village, and her able historian, be lost in oblivion and become totally forgotten.

Eyam.

A FEW EXTRACTS FROM THE HUNDRED ROLLS AND OTHER ROLLS OF THE TIME OF EDWARD I.

BY HENRY KIRKE, M.A.

ONE of the first acts of Edward I. on his return to England after the death of his father, was to inquire into the state of the demesnes, and of the rights and revenues of the crown; and into the conduct of sheriffs and other officers who defrauded the King and oppressed the people. In the second year of his reign, a Special Commission was appointed to inquire into these matters, and "The Hundred Rolls contain inquisitions taken in pursuance of this Commission. The Commissioners were commanded to survey by the oath of Knights and other lawful men, all cities, boroughs, and market towns; to inquire of all demesnes, fees, escheats, etc., belonging to the King; to distinguish different classes of tenure, whether as freeholders, villeins, or cottagers; to ascertain the rights of those who claimed woods, chases, warrens, waters, fairs, or tolls; and as to the exactions of illegal tolls at fairs, and other oppressions of the sheriffs and nobility."

These rolls must necessarily contain a great amount of information as to the condition of the country during the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., and the names of all the principal landowners. The Hundred Rolls, however, are not so conclusive as might appear at first sight, for they are principally connected with the King's tenants in capite, and consequently the lands of many who held of mesne lords are omitted in the survey.

Thinking that they might interest the readers of the "RELIQUARY," I subjoin a few extracts relating to the High Peak, from the Hundred Rolls, and the Placita de Quo Warranto, which were held in conse-

quence of the information afforded by the Hundred Rolls. "This Inquisition was held at Derby in the 3rd year of Edward I., before Lord Richard of Creppingis, Thomas de Leukemoner, inquisitors for the King, in the presence of—

Hugo de Streddeley.
Thomas de Longisdone.
Robert Bozun.
Simon de Goushul.
Thomas de Stratton.
Robert le Wyne.
William de Longisdone.
William de Buxton.
Adam de Buggesworth.
Robert de Albeney.
Ranulph de Winster."

In regard to the ancient manor of Tiddeswell, we read that "King John gave the Manor of Tiddeswell to Thomas de Lameley; from him it descended to Monechias, his son, who had two daughters, one of whom died without issue, the other married Paulina de Pauntone, who held all the manor. He afterwards sold it in the reign of Henry III., to Richard Danyel, and from him it descended to John Danyel, who is the present owner." In the *Placita de Quo Warranto*, the jurors state upon oath, "That the Church at Tiddeswell was in the King's hands, but now is in the hands of the Canons of Lichfield, by what right they are ignorant." In a *later* Inquisition, we find with regard to the Manor of Tiddeswell, "Radus de Marchington, and Elizabeth, his wife, Reginald de Marchington, and Catherine, his wife, John de Turville, and Johanna, his wife, are summoned to respond to the King by what right they had instituted a free market in their Manors of Tideswell, Wheston, etc."

The church at Bakewell seems to have been one of the oldest in the High Peak, for we read, "Twelve jurors of the High Peak sware that King Henry II. gave the Church of Bauguelle, with its Chapels, to Levenet, his Chancellor. From him it descended to Matthew, his eldest son, and so on from one heir to another up to the present time of Edward I., when the Chapter of Lichfield had appropriated it to their own use, by what right they knew not.

Sir William Gernon is mentioned as the Lord of the Manor of Bakewell.

Nicholas de Langforde was summoned to answer by what right he exercises a free chase in Barleberg and Hathersage."

"The Abbot of Bassingwerk, to answer for appropriating in the Manor of Glossop all the dues of the manor, and the payments for bridges, service, etc., and the rights of sac, soc, thol, team, and ingfangthef."

"King John also gave the Manor of Tradenton, Buxton, and Prestclewe, to Wm. Danyel for 5 marks, to be paid annually at the Peak Castle. John Danyel now holds it."

"Twelve jurors stated upon oath, that the Church of Dorleya

(Darley ?) was formerly in the King's hands, but is now in the hands of the Chapter of Lincoln, by what right they are ignorant."

Some idea of the wildness of the country may be formed from the announcement—"Roger Savage to answer to the King by what right he maintained dogs to take foxes, hares, wild cats, and wolves, and the said Roger affirmed that he was the successor of Wm. Walkelin, who had a grant from the King."

I subjoin a list of Knights living in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire in the reign of Henry III. The representatives of many among them are living at the present day, and most of the names will be well known to the genealogist and antiquary—

Sir William de Montgomery. *Or*, an eagle *azure*.

Sir John de Langforde. *Paly*, *or* and *gules*, a bend *argent*.

Sir Hugh de Culy. *Argent*, a chevron between 3 rowells *sable*.

Sir John de Horpey. *Azure*, a cross *or*, fret *gules*.

Sir John de Fauconner. *Argent*, 3 faucons *gules*.

Sir Richard de Hertehulle. *Argent*, 2 bars *vert*.

Sir Robert Poutrell. *Or*, a bend *azure*, 3 flowers *argent*.

Sir Piers Pyrot. *Azure*, a bend engrailed between 6 marles *or*.

Sir William Haket. *Argent*, 2 bends *gules*.

*Sir Thomas de Newmarche. *Argent*, a fesse ended *gules*.

*Sir John Newmarche. *Gules*, a fesse ended *or*.

*Sir Robert Roos. *Gules*, 3 bougies *ermine*.

*Sir John de Ros. *Argent*, 3 bougies *sable*.

Sir Nicholas Hastings. *Or*, a manche *gules*, label *azure*.

Sir John de Loudham. *Argent*, a bend *azure*, croisèlè *or*.

Sir John de Harington. *Or*, a chief *gules*, a bend *azure*.

Sir Francis Vilcers. *Gules*, billeted *or*, a cross *or*.

Sir John Bourdon. *Gules*, 3 bordurs, *argent*.

Sir Walter Touke. *Sable*, billeted *or*, a quarter *ermine*.

Sir John Stirchegleigh. *Argent*, an eagle *sable*.

Sir Nicholas de Seirley. *Paly*, *argent* and *azure*.

Sir Thomas de Mallet. *Gules*, a fesse *ermine*, 6 hammers *or*.

Sir John de Vaus. *Chequy*, *argent* and *gules*, label *azure*.

"The town of Eyam is held of the King on the tenure of one Knight's service, and William de Morteyn is the present tenant."

"The town of Sceverdale is held in chief of our lord the King for 22 shillings, to be paid at the Peak Castle, and Henry, the son of Walter de Sceverdale, now holds it as socage tenant."

"The town of Cowdale is held in the same manner for 25 shillings, and Nicholas de Cowdale now holds it as socage tenant."

"The town of Buxton is held of our Lord the King in the same manner for 39 shillings and 4 pence, and William de Buxton, Henry de Foxlowe, Richard de Monte Phillipetot, Adam le Hore, Richard, son of Sibille are the tenants in socage."

* These coats of arms are confirmatory of the fact, that members of the same family whilst wearing the same arms changed the colours for the sake of distinction.

"They say that the Wapentake of the High Peak, with its forests and bailiwicks, was worth in the time of William de Eresyndene £200, but that it is now worth 400 marks, and is in the King's hand."

Besides those which are mentioned in the preceding notices, the following names occur in the Hundred Roll of the High Peak:—

Nicholas de Hockeleye.
 Henry de Calnore.
 Ranulph Talebot.
 Richard de Morley.
 Robert le Baud.
 Robert le Herius.
 John Noveray.
 Wilfrid de Pickeford.
 The Abbot of Wellebeck.
 Robert le Harcher.
 John de Heckam.
 Adam Baskyn.
 Nicholas de Paddeley.
 Nicholas Pole.
 Henry de Kersistone.
 Roger de Peulisdone.
 Philota de Kinder.
 Roger Asser.
 Robert Cressewyle.
 Robert de Meluer.
 Robert de Meynwaring.
 Henry de Foxlowe.
 John de Needham.
 William de Peverel.
 Peter de Sandiacre.
 Philip and Hugh de Stredley.
 Thomas Foljambe.
 Henry de Darleye.
 Roger de Mertintone.
 Henry de Wardlowe.
 William de Horssinden.

The following account is a curious specimen of the proceedings in that age in a case of fatal assault:—

"A strife arose between Reginald de Calnore and Nicholas de Paddeley and two of his sons at Eyam, and the younger son of the said Nicholas struck Reginald de Calnore on the head with an axe. Then came Henry Hally, the bailiff of the lord Roger, and arrested the said Nicholas and his two sons, and bound them over to keep the peace to the amount of one mark, for he hoped that Reginald would have lived. But Reginald on the 5th day afterwards died. Then William Hally arrested Nicholas and his eldest son and fined them ten marks, but the younger one who struck the blow fled secretly from the country."

LOCAL AND OTHER NAMES AND WORDS.

BY "CRUX."

MANY of the readers of the "RELIQUARY" will doubtless be delighted to see in its No. XXII. (October, 1865), two interesting papers—one "On some British and Anglo-Saxon names of places in the Peak of Derbyshire, by Henry Kirke, M.A.;" and the other the beginning of a "Derbyshire Glossary, by J. Sleigh." It is not easy to over-estimate the importance, in this age of rapid transition—when so many old things are dying out and passing away—of preserving some record of the old dialect peculiarities of the county. The appearance of these two papers in the same month, has led me to suggest a plan of combined action, requiring the aid of three classes of persons for its complete success. If it be true, as I think few will question, that the dialect of any given district is but the wreck, the *debris*, or relics of a practically lost or obsolete tongue or language, once spoken therein, then it becomes important that each archaic word should not only have the present meaning given, but should also be referred, as far as practicable, to the original source. Now this can rarely be done by one and the same person; and it seems to me that there are three stages in the process, each requiring the services and labours of persons differently circumstanced.

1st. Local observers, collectors, and recorders, like Mr. Sleigh; who, long resident in the district, perhaps born within it, and familiar with its vernacular speech from childhood, can more easily than any others, jot down all its peculiar words, and arrange them alphabetically in a Glossary. These collectors will find the richest harvest in quiet country places, remote from and undisturbed by the more shifting populations of large towns. In such places many words, long since wholly lost, or at least obsolete elsewhere, are still found lingering on the tongues of old people natives of the place; and such words, if not soon "made a note of," will be lost for ever, as they do not exist in written, but only in spoken language, and are fast dying out.

2nd. Comparers of various dialects in neighbouring districts. So far from long residence in one place being an advantage here, it is directly the reverse. Migrants from one county to another, so as to be more or less acquainted with the dialects of both, especially if they have a taste for noting the peculiar archaisms of their successive places of abode, are the best fitted for carrying out this stage or branch of the inquiry. To collect and exhibit the corresponding words and terms in the dialects, say, of Lancashire and Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, demands considerable leisure, some philological knowledge, and great industry in the collection.

3rd. Philologists proper, who, taking the Glossary of the collectors, and the comparative lists of provincialisms of the comparers, will then, on recognized principles, assign each word and term to its original source, in one of the languages formerly prevalent in the smaller or larger district. These sources would doubtless be chiefly the British,

the Anglo-Saxon (including its cognate tongues the Anglian, Frisian &c.), the Scandinavian (including the Danish and the Norwegian, with a slight sprinkling, perhaps, of Icelandic), and a few, very few, Anglo-Norman, or early French words. When this three-fold inquiry shall have been completed, we shall possess an intelligible clue to the significance of many words and terms now exceedingly obscure; we shall perceive how the present archaisms of Derbyshire have arisen out of the successive peoples who dominated its territory, and be able to say whether the Britons, the Saxons, or the Danes, have left the largest and most numerous marks of their stay and sway, in the *folk-tongue* of the present time. In Derbyshire, doubtless, as in other counties, it would be found that a British element has been indelibly stamped on the names of its hills, and rocks, and rivers; that a Saxon or early English element is still largely visible in the names of all artificial divisions of the land, and of the smaller natural varieties of surface; as well as in all the every-day routine of agriculture and of rural life; and that the Northmen left some traces of their visitation at least in the names of their abodes, especially those ending in *by*, as Derby itself.

An observation or two on words in Mr. Sleight's list (confining them to those beginning with A), may illustrate the subject and the proposed plan. *Anest* is as much used in Lancashire and Yorkshire as in Derbyshire; so is *Ax* for ask, and *axins* or *spurrings*. His *ansel*, with the aspirate *handseel*, is also in common use throughout the three counties. Another class of illustrations to be exhibited by the comparers, would be the different words in the several counties, for the same thing. Thus a small stream or rivulet is a *brook* (pronounced *bruck*, from the Anglo-Saxon *broc*), in Lancashire; a *beck* (Scandinavian), in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and in the North of Derbyshire, Cumberland, and Westmoreland; and a *burn* in Northumberland, Durham, and the Lowlands of Scotland.

With reference to the third branch of inquiry, I am inclined to think that some of the names of places assigned by Mr. Kirke to a British or Anglo-Saxon origin, would prove to be derived from a Scandinavian source. Such are Beck, By, Kirk, Soar, Thwaite, &c. To return to *Ansel* or *Hansel*, it is a question whether we owe the word originally to the Danes or the Saxons; for the Danish have *handsel*, the Anglo-Saxon *handselen* (for *hand syllan*) to deliver into the hand; the word meaning the first sale, or the first money received as earnest of a sale to come. As to *Ax*, *axings*, now thought very vulgar forms of ask, askings, the original Anglo-Saxon word was *Axian*, to ask; and the Royal assent to Bills in Parliament was formerly given in the words—"Be it as it is *axed*." So *spurring* is from the Anglo-Saxon *spirian*, to ask, to inquire.

Let me hope to see the subject—a great one—successfully pursued in all its three branches, in the pages of the "RELIQUARY." But especially should the first branch, the collecting of archaisms into one alphabetical list or Glossary, be diligently worked; for while we pause or hesitate, the obsolete perishes.

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CELTIC CINERARY URN AND INCENSE CUP,
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NOTICE OF THE DISCOVERY OF CELTIC REMAINS ON
THE ESTATE OF W. S. ASHTON, ESQ., AT DARWEN,
IN LANCASHIRE.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

In October and November, 1864, some highly interesting ancient British remains were discovered on the estate of William Shorrock Ashton, Esq., of Darwen, in Lancashire, of which, through that gentleman's courtesy, I am enabled to give the following brief account. The discovery was made in the course of levelling a mound, which proved to be a circular barrow, for the purpose of building a villa on its site.

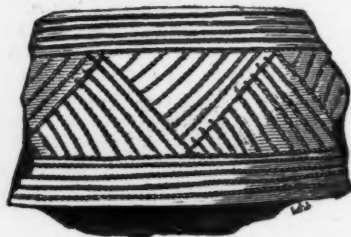
The barrow is (or rather was, for it has been removed) beautifully situated at the edge of a plateau, at the head of the valley of the Darwen, on the right hand side of the road from Darwen to Bolton. It overlooked the Darwen valley on the East, but was sheltered by the high hills which separate that river from the Roddleworth on the West. It was within the grounds of Whitehall, and near to Low Hill* House, the seat of Eccles Shorrock, Esq. It was formed on the summit of a natural mound, and is about thirty yards in diameter; its height from the natural surface of the hill varying from one to ten or twelve feet. The centre of the barrow was, to the extent of about six feet in diameter, sunk in its centre. Some half century ago the barrow was planted with trees, and it is only recently that the site—a most charming one for a villa residence—has been determined to be appropriated to building purposes. The trees were felled in the autumn of 1864, and it was during the course of the excavations for the foundations of the house, that the real nature of the mound was discovered. A careful examination of the place was made by Mr. Ashton, and the result was the bringing to light of no less than ten distinct interments. One of these was simply a heap of burnt bones without any cist or urn; the others were enclosed in urns, only one of which was found in an inverted position. On the top of each of the cinerary urns was a rough flat stone, and they were each surrounded and covered by small stones carefully piled up. Two of the cinerary urns were found in a tolerably perfect state; the others were very much broken.

The most perfect of the cinerary urns is shown on Plate VIII. It is twelve inches in height, and ten inches in diameter at the top. The ornamentation consists of a number of indentations produced in the usual manner, which cover the neck and rim. This fine urn when found was filled with burnt bones, and contained at the top an "incense-cup" (shown in the same engraving), which also contained burnt bones. This "incense-cup," as these small vessels are usually, though, as I hope ere long to be able to show, erroneously

* The name of this hill is undoubtedly derived from the barrow or *Low* under notice, i.e. the hill on which the *Low* is situated.

called, is one-and-three-quarter inches in height, and two-and-a-half inches in diameter at its mouth, and four inches in diameter at or near the bottom. It is entirely devoid of ornament, and in form resembles some examples which have been found in Derbyshire barrows.

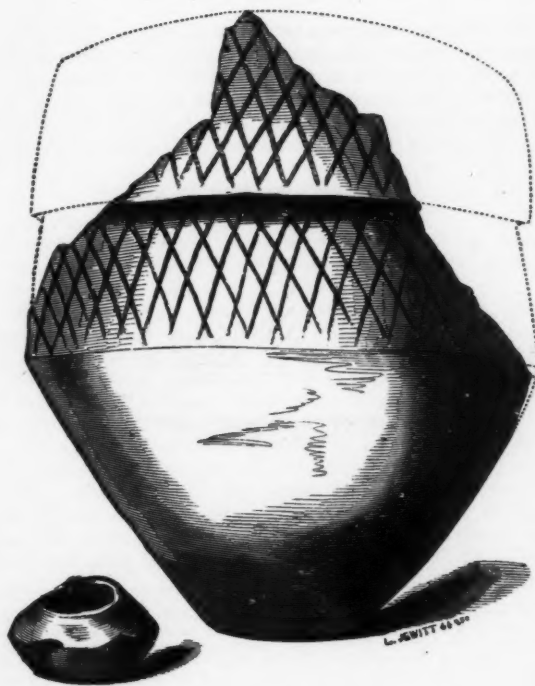
The next urn, which I engrave (Plate IX.), was much broken, but its restored form will be seen by the dotted lines. It is seven-and-a-half inches in height, and seven inches in diameter, and its upper part and rim elaborately covered with a reticulated ornament, produced in the usual manner, by pressing a twisted thong into the pliant clay. This urn, which was covered by a slab of stone, was filled with burnt bones, and contained an "incense-cup" of similar form to the one just described. This cup, which is shown on the engraving of the urn, is one inch and a-half in height, and three inches in diameter. It is without ornament and is of rude manufacture.



The fragment here engraved, which is part of a fine cinerary urn, shows a different variety of ornamentation, and proves, with the others, how closely the Lancashire urns resemble those of Derbyshire. In this fragment it will be seen that the ornamentation is of the "herring-bone" variety, and is produced, as usual, with the twisted thong indented into the soft clay.

No flint implements were found, but with one of the cinerary urns a fine but imperfect and much decayed bronze dagger, six and a-half inches in length in its present state, was discovered, along with burnt bones and charcoal. It is of the usual form. Other fragments of bronze were also, I am informed, found, but were too fragmentary for their original forms or uses to be ascertained.

Derby.



CELTIC CINERARY URN AND INCENSE CUP,
FOUND AT
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE.



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CHARTULARY OF THE GRESLEYS OF DERBYSHIRE.

No. III.

(Continued from page 86.)

BY JOHN HARLAND, F.S.A.

In the article No. II. of this series, we gave brief abstracts of thirty-four charters, deeds, and other instruments, all dateless, and therefore all probably prior to the year 1290. But, as will be seen below, some deeds before that time bore dates. We now resume our excerpts from the Chartulary, with deeds bearing dates, continuing the consecutive numbers from the last article, and commencing with deeds of

THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

35.—Cancelled.

36.—(1262). Inter Agnes de Greseley, Prioress of the House of Grace Dieu, of Belton,* and Sir William de Wasteneys, of Oagode-thorpe, &c. In 1262. [47 Henry III.]

37.—50th year of Henry, son of King John (*i. e.* Hen. III., 1265-6). It is agreed between William, Lord of Caldewell,† and his tenants, plaintiffs, and Geoffrey, Lord of Gresell: defendant; before Master Henry Lowell, William, Rector of Lullinton, and Sir P. le Poter, and Richard de Harthull, knights. Witnesses: John Grim, Roger de Somerville, William de Mersam, Richard de Durandes-thorpe.

38.—A.D. 1268. Geoffrey de Gresel: son and heir of Sir William de Gresel: having seen the charters and confirmations to God and the blessed Mary of Gresel: and the canons there, &c., of many lands, made and granted by my ancestors, namely [grants] of Sir William de Gresel: my grandfather, also of Sir William, son of Geoffrey de Gresel: my father, who gave to them the mill of Castle-Gresel: &c. Done at

* *Grace Dieu Priory*, at Belton, co. Leicester. The Priory De la Grace Dieu, was founded by Roesia Verdon, about 24 Henry III. (1239-40), for Nuns of the order of St. Austin. These were sometimes called the Nuns of Belton, the neighbouring church of which was appropriated to them by Robert Kilwardby, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1277. Nichols, in his *Leicestershire* (Vol. III. pp. 651—655), has been more minute than the limits of the *Monasticon* will allow us to be upon the history and possessions of this Priory. He has printed, page 653, an Inventory of the household furniture and stock of this Priory, taken 30 Henry VIII. (1538), from the original in the Augmentation Office. Prioresses of Grace Dieu: Agnes de Greseley, supposed to have been the first, occurs in 1242. Mary de Stretche, in 1243. Agnes Litherland was the last Prioress. She, with the Sub-Prioress and fourteen Nuns, surrendered her Convent to the King, October 27, 1539. The site and demesne lands of this Priory were granted 30 Henry VIII. (1538), to Sir Humphrey Foster, Knight, by the service of the fourth part of one Knight's fee, and the rent of 50s. a-year; by whom it was immediately conveyed in fee to John Beaumont, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife. Nichols in his *Leicestershire* has engraved a seal of Agnes, one of the Prioresses of this house. A considerable fragment of the ruins of Grace Dieu Priory, beautifully situated near the centre of Charnwood Forest, is still remaining.

* *Cauldwell*, a chapelry in the parish of Stapenhill, hundred of Repton and Gresley, ½ miles S. by E. from Burton-on-Trent. The living is a perpetual curacy. Church dedicated to St. Giles. A Convent for Augustine Friars here was founded before 1161, was removed to Depedale, and remains still exist called the Old Abbey.

Gresel; on the morrow of St. James, in the year of Grace, 1268 [*i. e.* Thursday, July 26, 53rd Henry III., 1268]. A note appended to the above, states that it is derived from the charters of the Earl of Huntingdon. [Appended is the "Seal of Geoffrey de Gresley," a shield, *vairé*; legend: "Sigillum Galfridi de Gresley"]

39.—(1272). Roger de l'Abbé, of Knayeston, and Gillian, his wife, to Geoffrey de Greseley and heirs, six acres of land, a messuage and curtilage, in the Vill of Knayston, &c. Witnesses: Sir Philip de Chetwind, Sir Adam de Chetwind, Sewall Tuchet, Sir Robert de Bred-sale, Rector of the Church of Stowe, Roger de Bispidon. A.D. 1272.

40.—(1281). To their right worshipful lord and advocate Sir Geoffrey de Greseley, his humble and devoted all and singular the canons of the Church of Gresleya, greeting. With so much devotion as is due in all things, reverence and honour to him from our Church of Gresley, whose advowson to you belongs, as is known of late, by the death of Sir Richard, formerly our Pastor and Prior, exists, deprived of you then our legitimate lord and patron, under whose protection it is to be known to our beloved in Christ, that our confratres Brother W. de Seyle and Brother J. de Bromley, we destine; respecting your pious and devoted gift, so far as to the license to us to elect prior and pastor, if it please you to grant and deem them worthy. In testimony whereof, these our present letters sealed with our common seal, to your reverent gift, we transmit them patent. Given at Gresley, on the day of the blessed Augustin, the apostle of the English, in the year of the Lord 1281, 10 Edward I. (May 26, 1281). [The Seal of the Priory is appended].

41.—(1291). Geoffrey, son and heir of Sir Peter de Greseleye, delivers to the Prior and Canons of Greseley, Shertewoode in the territory of Castle-Greseleye, and it extends from the heath towards Sheyle as far as to Anketel-dich, &c. Witnesses: John Grim, Nicholas de Aula [or Hall], John Oky, Robert son of Matilda, Adam Thurmot. 19 Edward [I.]

42.—(1291). 19th Edward I. Between Sir Geoffrey de Greseley, lord of Lullinton,* on the one part, and Geoffrey Walrand his tenant, &c.

43.—(1292). 20th Edward I. Between Peter de Gresley [on the one part], and Robert, son of Matilda de Applebi, and Matilda, his wife, on the other part. Two acres in the heath of Norton,† near the road called Salt-Streete.

44.—(1292). (In French). 20 Edward I. Geoffrey de Greseley, lord of Greseley, and Anneys, his wife. That the Prior of Greseley shall find one canon to chant for the soul of the said Anneys, for the which I Geoffrey, &c. Mons. de Bally.

45.—(1294). 22 Edward I. Between the Abbot of Miravalle and Sir Geoffrey de Greseley, and Peter, his son and heir. All the waste in the Heath [Bruera] of Norton, which abuts upon the highway that

* See Note † page 79, *supra*.

† Norton, a parish in the hundred of Scarsdale, 3 miles N. by E. from Dronfield. The living is a discharged vicarage. The church is dedicated to St. James.

leads towards Appelby,* as far as to the Bulle-dich, towards Twycros.† Witnesses: Sir Elias de Stanndone, Sir William de Charnels, John de Overton.

46.—(1295). Nicholas Hedon to Peter de Greseley, son and heir of Sir Geoffrey de Greseley, and Joan, his wife, and the heirs of the said Peter. (¶) 23rd Edward I. (1295).

47.—(1297). Geoffrey de Greseley, Knight, gives to John, son of Peter de Lucy, of Stapinhull,‡ a plot of land in Draklowe.§ Witnesses: William Pychard, of Newton, Ralph Ernald, Richard de Hondesawe. Anno regni regis Edwardi 25. (1297).

48.—(1298). Geoffrey de Greseley, Knight, to Isolde, relict of Robert de Greseley my son, for her dower, of one messuage in Lullinton, and of one yardland of land in the same place, which Robert de Greseley, who was husband of the said Isolde, had of my gift. 26 Edward I. (1298).

49.—(1298). Geoffrey de Greseley, Knight, to Robert de Bromley, clerk, and Felicia, his wife, 22 acres of land in my waste, in the territory of Huxtesdon, which is called Harleg. Witnesses: Richard, lord of Blythfeild, Ralph de Hapton. 26 Edward I.

THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

50.—(1305). John de Segrave, to Peter de Greseley and heirs [all right and] claim which we have in the waste of Greseley. 33 Edward I. (1305).

51.—(1309-10). 3 Edward II. Geoffrey de Greseley, son of Sir Peter de Gresel: Knight, in the presence of Sir William de Stafford, Knight, and Stephen de Asheley, hath assigned to the Lady Joan de Gresel: his mother, all the manor of Drakelowe, &c.

52.—(1310-11). Elias de Greseley to Sir William de Wasteneyas and the Lady Joan, his wife, all my right, &c., in Osgodesthorpe.¶ Witnesses: Sir William Stanndon, Robert Pontrel, Knights; Alan Talebot, Henry Somerville. 4 Edward II.

53.—(1318). Geoffrey, son of Peter de Greseley, to Hugh Gernun, parson of the church of Ylbresley, all my manor of Morton. Witnesses: Roger de Aston, Richard de Blythfeild, Adam de Ruggeley, Richard de Wolseley, Robert de Hampton, Ralph, of the same place, Richard de Grotewych. [Given] Saturday, in the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, 11th Edward II. [i. e. Saturday, 25 March, 1318]. [As the Grantor married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Gernon, Knight, this is probably some formal grant to a clerical relative of his wife, by way of securing her dower].

* *Appelby*, a parish partly in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, co. Derby, but chiefly in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 5½ miles SW. by S. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Living a rectory. Church dedicated to St. Michael.

† *Twycros*, a parish in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, co. Leicester, 4½ miles W.N.W. from Market Bosworth. Living a perpetual curacy. Church dedicated to St. James.

‡ *Stapenhill*, a parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, 1 mile SE. from Burton-on-Trent, including the chapelry of Cauldwell and the township of Stanton with Newhall. A discharged vicarage. Church dedicated to St. Peter.

§ See Note * page 84 *supra*.

¶ *Osgarthorpe*, a parish in the hundred of Goscote, co. Leicester, 5½ miles ENE. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The living is a rectory. The church is dedicated to St. Mary.

54.—1324-5. (French). 18 Edward II. Geoffrey de Greseley, son and heir of Sir Piers de Greseley, and cousin and heir of William, the son of Nell: de Greseley, founder of the Priory of St. George of Greseley, hath granted to the Prior and Convent all the profits which come to him and to his heirs by cause of deaths. Saving to the said Geoffrey and to his heirs, their presentation to churches which are void. Witnesses: John Grim, Adam de Ruggeley, Thomas de Melton, Walter de Winterton, John de Hanbury, John Oky, of Linton, Nicholas de Greseley.

55.—(1328). Brother Roger, Prior of Greseley, and the Canons of the same place, to Geoffrey, Lord of Gresell: and heirs, all the tithe of the dove-cote, and the coney-greave [or rabbit-warren], and of the fishery of Trenttes in the manor of Drakelow, for ever. Given in 1328.

56.—(1330). Pleas before William de Herley and Fellowes, Justices Itinerant of the Lord the King, at Derby, on the Monday after the feast of Apostles Peter and Paul, 4 Edward III. [i. e. Monday, July 2, 1330]. Joan, who was the wife of Peter de Greseley, answers to the [writ of] *quo warranto*, that she claims to have in her manor of Drakelow and Lullinton, free-warren, View of Frank-pledge, Infang-theofe, gallows, waifs and strays, &c. [This Joan was the daughter of Robert Strafford, Lord of Eginton and Mogginton, co. Derby. The right of free-warren was not possessed by every lord of a manor. The other privileges named were the usual franchises of a manor].

57.—(1337). (French). Margaret, who was the wife of Geoffrey de Greseley, Lady of Morton, hath granted to Sir John de Charneles, Canon of the Church of Lichfield, and Prebendary of Colwych, for her life, a plot of land called the Hem, &c. Witnesses: Simon de Ruggeley, Richard de Wenloke. 11 Edward III. (1337). [This Margaret was the daughter of Sir John Gernon, Knight, Lord of Lanington, near Oxford].

58.—(1340). Walter Camville de Lynton, to John de Greseley, lord. All my right, &c., in all land which I acquired [or bought, *perquisivi*], of Geoffrey de Greseley, in Greseley. 14 Edward III. (1340). [The Grantor, having acquired land of Geoffrey de Greseley, hereby conveys his right therein to John, son of Geoffrey].

59.—(1353). (French). Between Sir John de Gresley, Knight, of the one part, and Sir Robert de Greseley, Knight, of the other part, &c. That the said John hath granted [to the said Robert] a plot of land with messuages, &c., in Lullinton, which plot lies between the plot which the said Sir Robert bought of John Brom, of Lullinton, of the length of the plot of Henry, son of Reginald de Lullinton, and between the gardens which the said Sir Robert bought of one Geoffrey, son of Edmund de Greseley, and the plot called Gaddus. And Sir Robert renders yearly to the said Sir John a pair of sparrow-hawks. Witnesses: Hugh Mesnile, Sir de Sulny, Sirs William de Yolande, of Harteshorne, Thomas Abel, of Caldewelle, John Oky de Lenton. [Given] 27 Edward III. (1353).

60.—(1357). Edmund de Greseley to Sir Robert de Greseley, Knight, my brother, lands in Hedengalle. 31 Edward III. (1357).

61.—(1372).—Sir John de Greseley, Knight, and the Lady Joan, his wife, grant to Roger Grace, of Newlond, and Alice, his wife, and after their deaths to John, their son, a plot of land in Colton.* Witnesses: John Wymar, of the Newlonde, &c. [Given] Wednesday in the feast of St. Mathias, 46 Edward III. [i. e. Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1372. Joan was the second wife of Sir John; they were both living four years after this deed].

62.—(1382-3). Thomas de Morle, Knight, Marshal of Ireland, to John de Greseley, and the lady Joan, his wife, and the heirs of the said John, lands and tenements in Colton, and the reversion which I have in lands, and the advowson of the Church of the blessed Mary, in Colton, and the land of John Literel, which my father, Sir William had, I give for life, &c. Witnesses: Sir William Chetwind, Sir William Mavesine, Sir John Bagot, Sir Thomas Aston, Sir Thomas de Tamenhorne, Knights. [There is a power of attorney to deliver seisin, dated 6 Richard II., 1382-3].

63.—(1386-7). Thomas Frisbey and Roger Greseley, to John de Greseley, and Joan, his wife, the manors of Drakelow, Lullinton, Greseley, with the advowson of the Priory, in the county of Derby; the manors of Morton and Kingestonhorne, in the county of Stafford; the manor of Norton, near Twycros, in the county of Leicester. If it happen that they die, then the aforesaid to Thomas Walsh, Esq. Witnesses: William Flamvile, John Nevile, Robert Franceys, Nicholas Mounghomeri, Thomas Aston, and Edmund Appelby, Knights. [Given] at Drakelow, 10 Richard II. (1386-7). [This is a remarkable deed, as showing that Sir John de Gresley, in the latter part of the 14th Century, held six manors in the three counties named].

64.—(1394-5). Be it known to all Christians, that I, John de Greseley, have not had the power [or use, *potestatem*] of my seal for one whole year next before the date of these presents. I therefore notify that [being] in good memory and sound mind, I contradict and deny in all things any sealed writing from the time aforesaid, to the day of the restoration of the aforesaid seal. In testimony whereof, I have set to these presents the seal of the Dean of Repindon. Witnesses: Sir Thomas de Stafford, Knight, John Arden, John Corsun, of Ketleston, Roger Montgomery. [Given] at Drakelow, 18 Richard II. (1394-5). [This is a singular document. Sir John having lost his seal a year before, repudiates any documents sealed with it after its loss, and seals this declaration with the seal of the Dean of (?) Repton, a parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE. by E. from Burton-on-Trent].

65.—(1394-5). Sir John de Greseley Knight, to Thomas de Greseley, son of Nicholas de Greseley, and Margaret, his wife, all my manors in the counties of Derby, Stafford, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, and York. 18 Richard II. (1394-5). [This is a grant by Sir John to the eldest of his two grandsons, whose wife was a daughter of Sir Thomas Walse, lord of Anlep, co. Leicester].

* Is this *Coton-in-the-Elms*, a township in the parish of Lullington, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. by W. from Burton-on-Trent.

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

66.—(1406). (French). 7 Henry IV. Between the Abbot of Burton-on-Trent and Sir Thomas de Gresley, Knight. The said Abbot is bound to the said Sir Thomas in one thousand mares sterling [£666 : 13 : 4] [to be paid] in the feast of Easter. [A bond, probably for the repayment of money lent].

67.—(1406-7). William Wale, of Northampton, and Joan, his wife, ordain attorneys to enter in our name in the right of Joan, all those lands, tenements, rents, &c., which came or fell to Joan, after the death of Robert de Gresley, Knight, father of the said Joan, in Lulinton and elsewhere. Given, &c., 8 Henry IV. (1406-7).

68.—(1409-10). (French). Thomas Langley, Bishop of Durham, Philip de Repington, Bishop of Lincoln, Thomas Mawerward, Knight, confirm to John Gresley, son and heir to Thomas Gresley, Knight, and to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Clarell, &c. Given at Colton, 11 Henry IV. (1409-10). [The first prelate named was Cardinal Langley, Lord Chancellor of England. He succeeded to the See of Durham in 1409, and held it till 1449. Philip de Repingdon, was also a Cardinal, and had been Abbot of Leicester and Chancellor of Oxford. He succeeded to the See of Lincoln in 1405, and held it till 1420, when he resigned. The grantee, John Gresley, seems by this deed to have married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Clarell, of co. York, Knight. Pedigree I. (page 34 *supra*), gives her Christian name as Margaret].

69.—(date not given, but in 15th century). (French). This indenture witnesseth, that Philip de Repingdon, Bishop of Lincoln, Thomas Langley (*sic*) then Chancellor of England, Thomas Maureward, Knight, Robert de Waterton, Peter de Melbourne, Nicholas de Bradshaw, Robert de Twyford, John Foljambe, Richard de Burton, and Richard de Hilton, re-infeoff Thomas de Gresley, Knight, in all the lands and tenements, &c. And the Lady Margaret, wife of the said Thomas. In testimony whereof, &c.

70.—(1415-16). (French). 3 Henry V. [Indenture] between Thomas Gresley, Knight, on the one part, and John Bette, of Rosllaston, yeoman [on the other part] witnesseth, that the said John hath received by the hands of the said Thomas, 33s. 4d. upon his wages at twenty marcs [£13 : 6 : 8] a-year, in part payment, for the half of the first quarter of the year [the eighth of a year's wages would be £1 : 13 : 3, so that a penny would probably be *hand-fast*] to serve [or follow] him in the parts of Guyenne, &c., all the year. And if the said Thomas shall pass into the parts of France, the said John shall follow him, and that he shall there have for his wages by the day, sixpence, during all the time that he shall be there. And if the said Thomas shall pass elsewhere by the assignment of our said Lord the King, then the said John shall follow him, then receiving of the said Thomas such wages as shall be allowed to him for his vails [*vadles*] by our Lord the King for the country whither he shall be sent. And the said John shall be ready to guard the said Thomas as assigned, and shall be well mounted for service. [This would seem to be an agreement of a Knight with one of his tenants or retainers, for his

wages in war-time, abroad, in Guyenne, France, &c., and for so long a time as a year. As the yeoman was to be "well-mounted for service," he may have been a man-at-arms; but as there is no mention of his own inferiors in service, it is more likely that he was a mounted guard for his lord. Sixpence a day was good wage four centuries ago].

71.—(1420). To our most worshipful patron and advocate, Thomas de Greseley, Knight, that noble and discreet man. That distinguished honour which is the first virtue of your nobility, which rise of dignity will decorate so much as the right of foundation in a patron hereditarily, and lineally, and successively succeeding, as Prior of Greseley, Brother Simon Balsham, fulfilling the office of Vice Superior in the same, &c., 1420. [Apparently the ratification by a patron of the nomination or election of Prior by the Convent].

72.—(1420). Thomas Greseley, Knight, Lord of Greseley, and patron of the Priory of Greseley, to the Sub-Prior and Convent greeting. I have learned that the Prior of the said house hath gone the way of all flesh; and I grant license for the election of a future Prior, 1420. [This should perhaps precede No. 71, and is connected with the same election].

73.—(1422-23). Rental of Sir Thomas Gresley, Knight, of all his lands and tenements in Seton, in Spaldingmore, in the county of York. Made there *Renoute* (?) on Saturday, 20 Nov. 6th Hen. VI. (20 Nov. 1427). Sum of the rents in that rental above, &c., for the half of a year, £4 : 3 : 4.

74.—(1446-7). Thomas Greseley, Knight, and John Greseley, Knight, his son and heir, for the salvation of our souls, and of all, &c., to the Monastery of the blessed Mary and the blessed Modewenne, Virgin, and the Abbot of Burton-upon-Trent, license for laying down his leaden pipes from his water of Dutte, in Stapenhull, within our ground [or foundation, *fundum*], and our land at Stapenhull. 25 Henry VI. (1446-7). [Leave and license to lay down lead water-pipes].

75.—(1455-6). (English). Humfrey, Duc of Buckingham, Earle of Hereford, Stafford, and Northampton, to all, &c. [Whereas] divers debates have bene had, &c., betwene Sir William Vernon, Knight, Roger Vernon, his brother, their men and servanntes [of the one partie]: And Sir John Greseley, Knight, Nicholas, his brother, their servanntes, of the other partie; for which I the said H. for the agreement, &c. 34 Hen. VI. [A feud between two knightly families, to compose which, Humphrey Stafford, 4th Earl of Stafford, who was created Duke of Buckingham in 1441, and died in 1459, was called in as arbitrator or umpire].

76.—(1462). (English). Sir Robert Constable, Knight, John Greseley, Knight, Henry Vavasour, Knight, William Fitzwilliam, Robert Nevile, William Scargill the younger, John Grenefeild, Esqrs., be infeffed by William Gascoyne and Thomas Clarell, in the manners of Godeokthorpe, Throparch, Burtunledre, Sceplay, Cotinglay, Wordlay, Thowoods, Burghwales, Sweldale, Scadwell, and Newtonwallis, in Yorkshier; in Threswell, in Nottingham, Bynbery, in Kent; and in the landes that late weer Dame Joan's, moder of the said W. G. K. [(?) William Gascoyne or Greseley, Knight], in Yorke and suburbz

thereof : Seecroft, Erdslike, Thouthorpe, Huntington, and Trensall, in Yorkshier. 2nd Edward IV. (1462).

77.—(1478). (English). Betwene Sir John Gresley, Knyght, of the one partie, and Hughe Egerton, Esquier, and John Egerton, sonn and heyre of the said Hughe; that the said John shall take to wyff Alis, daughter of the said Sir John Gresley. 18 Edward IV. (1478).

78.—(1481). John Gresley, Knight, to William Gresley, Rector of the Church of Stoke, and Richard Gresley, the manor of Colton. Witnesses : John Aston, Richard Bagot, of Blithfeild, John, his son and heir, John Cowardine de Mavasine Redware, Esquires. 21 Edward IV. (1481).

79.—(1496-7).—(English). 12 Henry VII. Betwen Sir Henry Vernon, of Nether Haddon, co. Derby, Knight, and Sir Thomas Gresley, of Drakelow, Knight. The said Sir Thomas grannteth to the said Henry, that William, son and heyr, shall wed Bennett, daughter of the said Henry, and that Sir Rauff Shyrley, Sir Rauff Langford, Knights, Georg Strangwyse, &c., of Der: Robert Frost, Alm: to my Lo: the Prince,* Mr. Richard Shyrborne, Chan: and Resid: at Lich: John Montgomery, Godfrey Foljame, Esquiers, Thomas Babbington, John Blunt, Gentlemen, Sir Roger Baylie, Parson of Seylle, &c. [Sir William de Gresley, Knight, son of Sir Thomas de Gresley, Knight, and of Anna, his wife, did marry this Benet, daughter of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon Hall].

80.—(1496-7). Thomas Gresley, Knight, Ralph Shyrley, Ralph Longeford, Knights, to John Yotton, D.D. [*sa : the : doctor*], George Strangwyse, D.D. [*sa : the : professor*], Robert Frost, almoner of the Lord Arthur, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, Richard Shirborne, canon of the Church of (?) Castle-Gresley, John Montgomery, Godfrey Foljambe, Thomas Babbinton, John Blunt, and Roger Bayle, all, &c. 12 Henry VII. (1496-7) [This seems to be connected with the marriage of William de Gresley to Benet Vernon. Several of the names are the same as in No. 79].

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

81.—(Temp. Henry VIII.) William Gresley, de Drakelow, Esq., to William, Abbot of Burton-on-Trent, Robert, Prior of Gresley, my brother, Oliver Hill, of Meysham, Gilbert Wolseley, of Morton, Roger Marler, of Burton—a rent and service in Snareston, in co. Leicester, which I acquired of John Corbet, of Lee, in co. Salop; to the use of Alice Tauke, during her life, and afterwards to her lawful heirs, &c. And for defect, &c., to Thomas Gresley, son of the said Alice; to Humphrey Gresley, son of the aforesaid; to Edward Gresley, son of the aforesaid; to the aforesaid William Gresley, and heirs. [This looks like a provision for the natural children of Sir William Gresley, Knight. See No. 86, *infra*].

82.—(1517-18). William Gresley, Knight, to Thomas Gresley, my son, lands in Morton, to wit :—Morton Grove, Halle Flat, le Orchard, Wynd-milne-feld, Great Colmer, Little Colmer, Long Meadow,

* Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII.

Little Croft, a messuage in Huxton, in the tenure of Thomas Cokett, another in the tenure of John Ellesmere, another of John Hall, another in the tenure of Richard Gryme, another of William Whitbey, and the rent and service of John Wolseley, in Huxton. 9 Henry VIII. (1517-18). [This Sir William married Katherine, daughter of Sir Edward Aston, of Tyrhull. Their son Thomas, the grantee, married also a Katherine, daughter of Thomas Walsingham, of Sudbury].

83.—(1518-19). George Greseley, Esq., to Robert Greseley, Gent., my manors of Kethorpe and Dunesthorpe, with the homages, 10 Henry VIII. (1518-19) [This is probably a grant to a younger brother, by George, who had succeeded his brother Sir William, who died childless].

84.—(1518-19). In 10 Henry VIII., John Burdet, Knight, Thomas Buttler, son and heir of Thomas Buttler, of Bewsey, Knight, Thomas Sprot, Robert Campden, John Saunder, Thomas Saunder, Richard Wakefield, John Wel, and Richard Erdeley, were feoffees of Sir William Greseley, Knight. [The same who married a Vernon, and died without issue].

85.—(1528-9). (English). 20 Henry VIII. Between Sir George Gresley, Knight, and Anthony Gresley, otherwyse called Anthony Talwe [who] hath sold to the same Sir George, his messuage at Stapenhull. [Here is an example of one of the younger sons of a knightly house changing his name].

86.—(1534-5). Thomas Gresley, Humfrey Greysley, Edward Gresley, who were base sons of William Gresley, Knight, deceased, &c. We have ratified the title and interest of George, Earl of Salisbury, George, Earl of Huntingdon, Walter Wrottesley, Humfrey Symondes, and George Gresley, Knights, of and in the manor of Drakelow and Caldwell, and in 4 messuages, 100 acres of land, 50 acres of meadow, 1000 acres of pasture, 60 acres of wood, 1000 acres of gorse and heath, 20s. of rent; with the lands of Stapenhul and Walton, and others which were of the inheritance of John Greseley, Knight, Thomas Gresley, Knight, William Greseley, Knight, or any of them. 26 Henry VIII. (1534-5). [This should be read in connection with No. 81 *supra*].

87.—(1555-6). Edward Winter, Esq., and Katherine, his wife, one of the daughters of George Greseley, Knight, deceased, that we have received of William de Greseley, Knight, 40 marcs [£26 : 13 : 4], 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, (1555-6). [A receipt or acknowledgement of the payment of a legacy from a father to his daughter, by the hand of her elder brother the heir].

Here we close our selection of Abstracts from the Gresley Chartulary, a curious series of documents, of which we have tried to give the substance in as few words as possible. The great number of the documents has also induced us to be brief and sparing in annotation.

Swinton.

A SECOND PAIR OF ROYALIST GARTERS, BUT NOT OF "THE '45."

BY H. ECROYD SMITH.

IN the last number of the "RELIQUARY," a pair of Garters is described and illustrated, its date being ascribed to "the '45."

Without denying this late date, I will proceed to notice another equally interesting and well-preserved pair, recently placed in my hands for exhibition, at a meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, by a mutual friend of my own and the owner, Mr. Ezekiel Grayson, Jun., of Bentham-in-Craven, who states that it was purchased at the sale of the effects of the late Dr. Whittaker, of Whalley, the well-known historian of that district. The article, woven in one, and never separated for use, was in the first instance considered by me to be a *sash*, and its length favoured this supposition; but after the notice in the last "RELIQUARY," there cannot be a doubt as to its present appropriation, and the only difference between Mr. Bowman's and Mr. Grayson's pair, so far as I can gather from the description of the former, lies in *length, colours, and motto*. The full size of the pair before me, as united by the little terminal fringes, is 8 feet by 1½ inches, being a little shorter than Mr. Bowman's, but it possesses two additional hues in scarlet and a salmon colour, which add much to the showiness of the garters. Upon one the motto runs—

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE, MAY HE BE KING"

continued in the other—

"AND LET THE RUMPS IN HALTERS SWING"

which of course would read—

"God bless the Prince,
May he be King;
And let the Rumps
In halters swing!"

Now, unless it can be shown that the offensive epithet *Rumps* continued to be used for a whole century after the Parliament from which it had its origin ceased to exist—a very unlikely thing—the date of this pair at least must certainly be referred to the middle of the 17th, not the 18th, century, the Prince of course being Charles, Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles the Second.

The pair of Garters here brought into notice by my friend Mr. Ecroyd Smith, are extremely interesting and curious. They are of the same general character as those described by me in the "RELIQUARY," page 57 ante, but differ in form of the letters, in colours of the plaid, and in length. The Garters now under notice reveal one interesting fact—that the pair were woven in one continuous length, and not separately. They would require cutting in two in the middle before using. The Garters before described have, evidently, been much used, and are considerably worn at the edges; while those now under notice are perfect in every way, and are as bright and clear in colours as on the day when they passed out from the weaver's hands.

LL. JEWITT.

THE TRADERS' TOKENS OF DERBYSHIRE, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

&c. &c. &c.

(Continued from page 108).

HARTSHORNE.

Obverse—THE . ANCHOR . AT . HARTS = In the field an anchor with the initials I T. No inner circle.

Reverse—HORNE . LAE . END * = In the field an anchor with the initials I T. No inner circle.

This token, formerly ascribed by collectors to Hartshorne, in Derbyshire, has been satisfactorily shown by Mr. Boyne to belong to London; being of Hartshorne Lane, Charing Cross. I have therefore not thought it desirable to engrave it.

HIGHAM.



Obverse— JOHN = In five lines across the field of the coin.
LOWE . OF This is a heart-shaped token.
HIEGHAM
BUTCHER
1669
*

Reverse—HIS . HALF = In two lines in the upper part of the field. In
PENNY the lower part the Butchers' Arms in a shield.

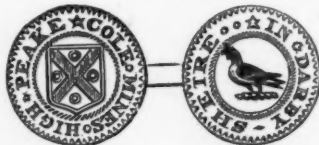
The Butchers' Arms are—*azure*, two axes in saltier between three bulls' heads *argent*, on a chief of the second a boar's head *gules*, between two bunches of butchers' broom *vert*. The supporters are winged bulls, with a nimbus or "glory" over their heads, and the crest a winged bull, statant, with a nimbus or "glory." In describing a former token ("RELICUARY," Vol. IV. page 101), I gave the butchers' arms, and, following Boyne and others, described the two bunches in the chief as holly. I am indebted to my friend, Mr. F. Wilson, for correcting me in this, and pointing out the fact, that these bunches are "Butchers' Broom," and not holly. The plant commonly known by the name of *Butchers' Broom*, was formerly used for making brushes with which to cleanse their stalls, the peculiar formation of the leaves preventing clogging with fat. Salmon, in his *Herbal* of 1710, thus speaks of this custom—"Kneeholm or Butchers' Broom—Formerly Huswives made use of this plant to make Besoms of to sweep the House, from whence comes the name *Scopa Regia*, as being used also in Kings' Chambers, but now thro' the Revolution of Times they are changed to Brushes for cleansing Butchers' Stalls, from whence came the name of 'Butchers' Broom.'"



Obverse—EDWARD PARKES = Within the inner circle a huntsman running at full speed. In his right is a horn which he is blowing, and in his left a bow. In front is a dog.

Reverse—IN . HIGHAM * * * = In the field within the inner circle. * P *
E A

HIGH PEAK COAL MINES.



Obverse—COLE * MINES * HIGH * PEAKE = In the field, within the inner circle, the arms of Shalcross, *gules*, a saltier between four annulets *or*, in a shield

Reverse—IN * DARBY * SHEIRE * * * = In the field, within the inner circle, the crest of Shalcross, a martlet *or*, holding in its bill a cross pattée fitchée, *gules*.

The owner of the High Peak Coal Mines, and issuer of this token, was John Shalcross, of Shalcross, in the Parish of Hope, a family of considerable note for many generations in the Peak, although now extinct. The name has been variously spelled Shakelcross, Schalkros, Schalcrosse, Shalcrosse, Shalcross, and Shawcross, and the residence was at Shalcross Hall, in Fernylee, in the parish of Hope. The estate is now the property of the Joddrells.*

The High Peak Coal Mines, generally known as the Shalcross or Shawcross Pits, are at the hamlet of Shalcross (or Shawcross), about 2½ miles from Chapel-en-le-Frith. They are among the oldest collieries in the North of Derbyshire, and were worked with considerable success and profit by their owners at an early period.

Of the family of Shalcross, of which, as far as I am aware, no particulars have as yet been printed, I have drawn the accompanying Pedigree (Plate X.), from the Harleian and Egerton MSS., and other sources, which will no doubt prove an acceptable addition to the genealogical history of the county. In addition to this pedigree, I give the following notes illustrative of the history of the family, and their connection with the county of Derby.

In 1645, Chatsworth was garrisoned for the King by Col. Shalcrosse.

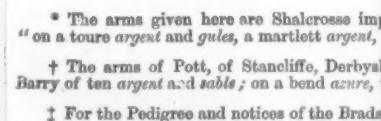
In 1655, John Shalcross, of Shalcross-gent., was one of the gentlemen of the County of Derby who compounded for their estates, the amount of his composition being £400.

* See the "RELIQUARY," Vol. II. pp. 145 and 146.

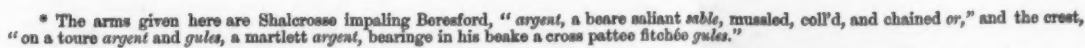
SHOWING THE GENERAL DESCENT OF THE OLD DERBYSHIRE FAMILY OF SHAKELCROSS, SCHALCROS, SCHALCROSSE, SHALCROSSE, SHAWCROSSE, OR SHALLCROSS, AND ITS CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER FAMILIES OF THAT COUNTY.

I have drawn up the accompanying Pedigree from the following and other sources:—Harleian MSS., No. 1093, fol. 19 b; No. 1537, fol. 10; No. 2113, fol. 95 b; No. 886, fol. 14 b; No. 1153, fol. 105 b; No. 6592, fol. 16; No. 6592, fol. 35 b; No. 1486, fol. 32 b; No. 1093, fol. 19; No. 1484, fol. 35 b; No. 1486, fol. 32 b; No. 2134, fol. 21 b. Egerton MSS., No. 996, fol. 58; and No. 996 fol. 76 b. It is, I believe, the first attempt at a pedigree or notice of the family of Shalcross which has been made.

Derby.



CROSS, SCHALCROS, SCHALCROSSE, SHALCROSSE, SHAWCROSSE, OR SHALLCROSS, AND ITS CONNECTION WITH THE BRADSHAWES, THE BAGSHAWES, THE POTTS,
AND OTHER FAMILIES OF THAT COUNTY.



† The arms of Pott, of Stancliffe, Derbyshire, and of Dunge, Cheshire, as given in the Harleian MSS., and granted 19 Nov. 1611, are—Barry of ten *argent* and *sable*; on a bend *azure*, three trefoils slipped, *or*. Crest, on a mount *vert*, a greyhound couchant *gules*, collared *or*.

† For the Pedigree and notices of the Bradshawes, and of the Staffords, of Eyam, see the "RELIQUARY," Vol. II. page 219 et seq.

In 1588, Leonard Shallcross, gent., contributed £25 to the defence of the country on the threatened invasion by the Spanish Armada.

In 1682, William Shallcross, with others, signed the county address to the King. A branch of the family was settled in Derby, where they resided in the Parish of St. Peter. The following entries occur in the Parish Registers of St. Peter's, Derby—

- 1604 Bap. Elenora Shawcross, a prisoner's child, bap. 13 die Februarius.
- 1670 Nup. Edvardus Shawcross, et Elizabetha Dixon, nup. 7 die Feb. anno pdixt.
- 1671 Bap. Rutha filia Edvardi et Elizabetha Shawcross, bap. eodem die, May 14.
- 1671 Sep. Rutha filia Edvardi Shawcross, sep. 15 die, anno pdixt.
- 1672 Bap. Margeria filia Edvardi et Elizabetha Shawcross, bap. 26 die June, anno pd.
- 1673 Petrus Shawcross sepultus, decimo septimo die June, anno pdixto.
- 1673 Bap. Edvardus fillius Edvardi et Elizabetha Shawcross, bap. Decem. 13.
- 1675 Bap. Anna filia Thomas et Maria Shawcross, bap. 18 die Januarii.
- 1676 Bap. Francisca filia Edvardi et Elizabetha Shawcross, bap. 14 die Februarii.
- 1678 Bap. Henricus fillius Thomæ et Maria Shawcross, bap. 23 die June.
- 1679 Sep. Francisca filia Edvardi Shawcross, sepult. quinto die Februarius.
- 1679 Sep. Margeria filia Edvardi Shawcross, sepult. sexto die Februarius.
- 1679 Bap. Maria filia Edward et Elizabetha Shawcross, bap. 11 die Aprilis.
- 1680 Sep. Thomas Shawcross, sepult. decimo nono die Julii.
- 1680 Bap. Thomas fillius Edvardi et Elizabetha Shawcross, bap. primo die Decembris.
- 1680 Sep. Thomas fillius Edvardi Shawcross, sepult. vicesimo primo die Decembris.
- 1682 Bap. Maria filia Edvardi et Elizabetha Shawcross, bap. secundo die Aprilis.
- 1684 Bap. Jone filia Edvardi et Elizabetha Shawcross, bap. decimo nono die Octobris.
- 1685 Sep. Petrus fillius vidua Shawcross, sepult. decimo tercio die Julii.
- 1685 Sep. Maria filia Edvardi Shawcross, undecimo die Decembris.
- 1694 Bap. Robertus filius Edvardi et Elizabetha Shawcross, 29 no. die Maij.
- 1694-5 Nupt. Gulielmus Wilson et Anna Shawcross, decimo septimo die Januarii.
- 1701-2 Bap. Anna filia Henrici et Elizabetha Shawcross, vicesimo 2do die Januarii.
- 1708 Bap. Elizabetha illegitima filia Joanne Shawcross, 28vo. Maij.
- 1708 Sepult. Elizabetha illegitima filia Joanne Shawcross 25 die Julii.
- 1713 Sepult. Elizabetha Shalcross vid. paup., 5to die Septembris, 1713.
- 1714 Bap. Elizabetha fil. Petri et Mariæ Shalcross, Ino. die Augusti.

In the Parish Register of Leek are the following entries of marriages :—

Roades, Mr. John de Bradshaw, & Potts, Mrs. Eliz., Marbrook, 26 Aug. 1698.
 Stevenson, Eustasius, & Shallcross, Mary, 27 Oct. 1669.

On a tablet at the West end of Wirksworth Church is the following singular epitaph to a member of this family, one Philip Shalcross :—

Near this place lies the body of

PHILIP SHALLCROSS,

Once an eminent *Quill-driver* to the attorneys in this town. he died the 17th of Novr.
 1787 aged 67.

Viewing Philip in a moral light, the most prominent and remarkable features in his Character were his real and invincible attachment to Dogs and Cats and his unbounded benevolence towards them, as well as towards his fellow creatures.

To the Critic.

Seek not to shew the devious paths Phil trode,
 Nor draw his frailties from their dear abode ;
 In modest sculpture let this tombstone tell,
 That much esteem'd he liv'd, and much regretted fell.

A branch of the family also resided at Uttoxeter, where John Shawcross owned about 54 acres of land. In 1688, Mr. Shallcross paid for, or gave, a quantity of coals to the town on occasion of an "alarm." In 1719, William Shallcross gave a yearly sum of 25s. to be paid to the Vicar on St. Thomas' Day, for a Sermon to be preached on that day ; and an annual rent-charge of £5, to be distributed on St. Thomas' Day, to poor housekeepers in Uttoxeter who were receiving no pay from the parish.

The following extracts, relating to the family of Shalcrosse, of Derbyshire, are from the Harleian MSS. :—

Harl. MS.
1000, fol. 20.

SCHALCROSSE OF SHALCROSS.

Sciāt &c. qđ. ego Edm̄s de Donnīs dedi &c. Bened̄co de Schalkros con-
sanguineo meo pro sanguinitate et amicitia et pro quadam sūma pecunie
quā idem Bened̄cos mihi dedit premanibus qđ' idem Benedictus et hered'
sui sint quiet' de tolreto et multura imperp̄m in molendino meo de Tatysal'
cū oibus blad' suis proprijs ad mensam suam propriamibm̄ molendinis
sine impedimento quando cū eis causa molend' ibm̄ accēdere voluerint.
Ita qđ nec ego Edmundus nec aliquis heredum meorum vel assignator'
meorum aliquid de pred̄co Bened̄co vel de heredibus suis rōne tolreti vel
multur' propt' blada sua propria ut predm̄ est in pred̄co molendino exīge et
vendicare poterimus allico modo imperp̄m &c. In cujus &c. Hijs testibus
Joh̄s Sutton, Thom' de Hyde &c.

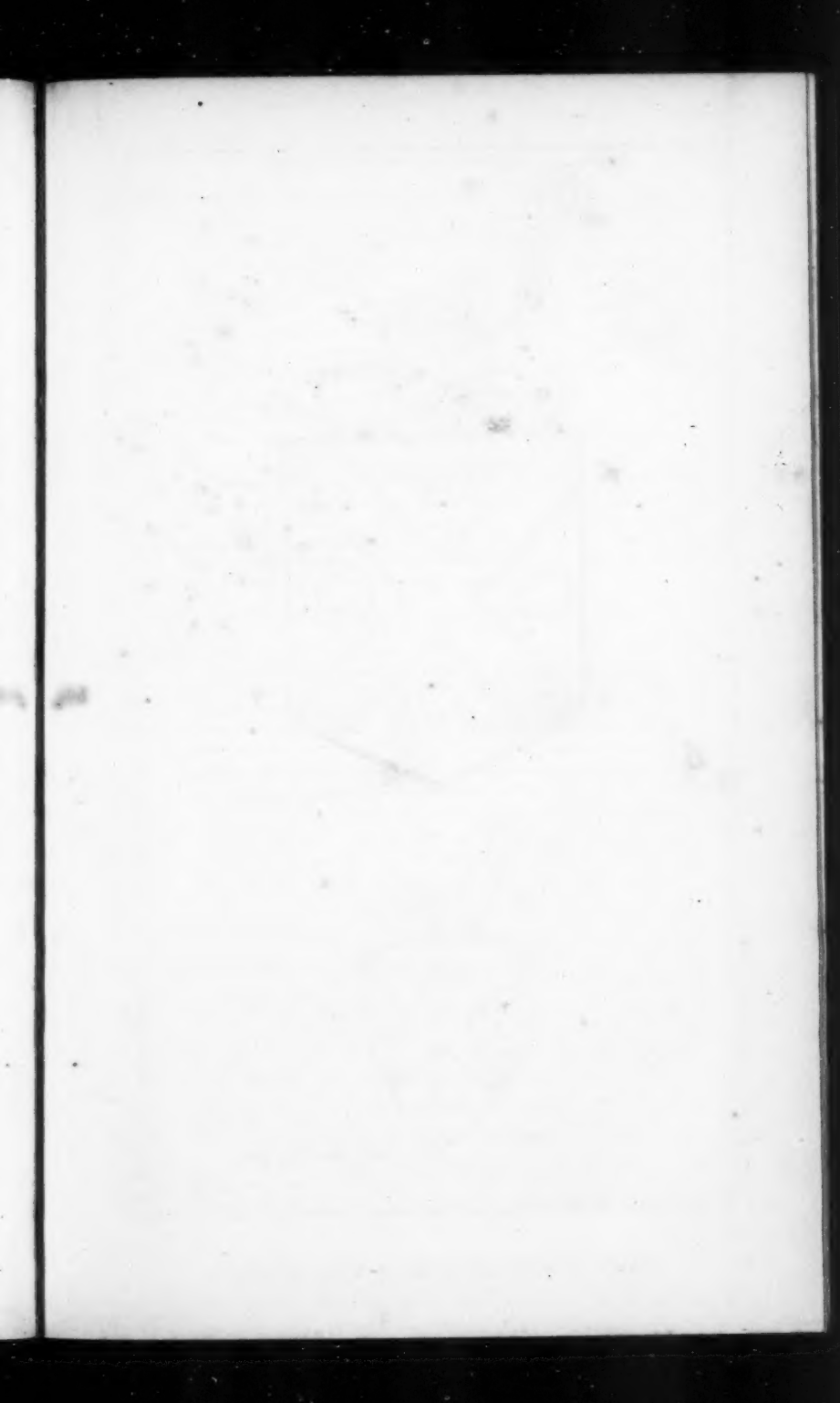
Noverint vniuersi per presentes nos Robtm̄ Bukhard et Gregoriū Broune
Capells' remisisse, relaxasse &c. Johi de Shalcrosse et her' suis totū jus
nam et clameū qđ' hemus &c. in oibus terr' et ten' cū pertīn' que nuper
habuimus ex dono et feoffamento ipius Joh̄s in Shalcrosse, Fermlyogh,
Horewith, Wormyl, Herdewikwall et Moinesall infra Com' Derb'. Ita
tamen &c. In cujus &c. Dat' apud Shalcrosse die Veneris prox post festiū
Circūcisionis dñi Anno regni R. Ricardi decimo septimo.

Omnibus xp̄i fidelibus &c. Thomas le Ragged saltm̄ in dno Noverit me
dedisse &c. Ricardo de Schalkilkros et hered' suis vel assignat' totā terrā
sicut plenius jacet in loco qui vocatur Birtherley quā quid' terrā hūi ex
dono et feoffamento Ric' de Ferneley cū duabus acr̄ nous terre cū pertīn' &c.
Tenend' dco Ricardo de Schalkilcrosse et hered' suis &c. In cujus &c.
Hijs testibus Willō Folciaumbe tunc temperis ballō de Pek, Thom' le Rag-
ged dno de Berde, Ric' de Easbury, Henr de Tunsted, Joh̄s de Smalleye
et alijs.

Sciāt presentes &c. qđ ego Joh̄s de Shalcrosse dedi &c. Johi de Walke-
dene Nichō de Ravenow et alijs dimidietatem omiū tenem meorū in Ferni-
legb juxta Guyt int' Le Okenelow &c. Habend' &c. In cujus &c. Hijs
testibus Joh̄s Hally &c. Dat' apud Shalcrosse die Sabbi prox post fm̄
Sci Barnābe Apli Anno 5 Reg. Ric̄i s̄odi post conq̄m octavo.

46.
fol. 20 b.

Ceste endenture fait perentre Henr Schalcrosse de Wingworth d'un
pt et John de Schalcrosse de Schalcrosse daut' pt, tesmoigne q' le dit
Henr' et John son seurements et jurez sur Seintz Euangelies à Derby en
presence Sir Robert Redych Capellani Willm Bagechagh &c. et touz ceux
qūx furont somons en asseyse de nouell discesine perentr' les dits Henr' de
Schalcrosse et Johan de Schalcrosse de les lier chēscun à autr' en 20 livres
de bone monnee d'estes al ōrdinance et jugement Thomas de Tildesey et
Johi Pygot, Hugh del Clough et Richard del Ferme touchant touz les
terres et tenements qūx le dit Henr' cleyme come son droit en un lien q'est





Harl. MSS. 1537 fol. 10



Harl. MSS. 1093 fol. 196.

H. Joville R.S.A. del. & sculp.

ARMS of SHALLCROSS or SHALCROSS.

1699,
fol. 19 b.

quelle Le Ovr fernelegh dedans la Vile de Wormehull en le haut Pok. Et en cas q' le dit Thomas Tildesey et les autres trois ses compaignons ne puissent estre a Leyser ne amenez per les ditz Heur et John de Schalcrossse adoncs ils prendront aut's qatres de an tiel condic'on. Cest assavoir deux homes de ley de terr et aut' deux bons gents. Et en cas q' les ditz qat' ne puissent acorder saunz un nounper ils prendront un nounper. Et eeo q' refuse des ditz Henr Schalcrossse ou John Schalcrossse de estere al ordinance, ou jugement des ditz Thomas et ses compaignons ou de autrz qatres de an tiel Condicion come deũt est dit ou del nounper per cause des terres et tenements aũt ditz adoncs il perdra 20 livres et paiera a cel q' soi agree de estre a lour ordinaunce issint q' fyn de ceste m * * * soit fait devant le feste de Seint Martyn le Evang' Evesq' en yver. Et en cas les ditz Thomas et ses compaignons ou autr' q'tres de an tiel condicon oue le nunpere ne voillent fayre nulle fyn ne don' nulle jugement porentr' les ditz Henr' et John' aũt le dit feste adoncs ils esterront a large et a la coe ley come ils furent a deũt. En tesmoignance des quelles choses lez partiez aũt ditz entrechaungeablement a cestes presentes endentures ount mis lour seals. Done a Derby le Mesqerdy proschein apr' le feste de Seint Cedde Lan Roy Richard second puis le conqueste tresisme.

A BRIEVIAT OF MR. SCHALCROS HIS DEEDS.

TAKEN 5 JULY 1639.

Harl. MS.
1699, fol. 21.
o

Marked with an ermine spot.

Attached to this is the drawing of the seal, of which a fac-simile is given on Plate XII. fig. 1.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Robtus dñs de Norbury dedi et concessi et hac presenti Carta mea confirmavi Ric' fil' Scain de Scakelcro smediatatem totius terre de Scakelcross preter illam terram quam Horn' de Ferniley tennit. Tenend' etc. sibi et heredibus suis libe et quiete in feodo et hereditate in bosco in plano in prato in pascuis et in omnibus alijs libtatib' predce ville de Scakelcross pertin' Reddendo mihi et hed meis annuatim decem et octo denarios in festo Apl'eru Petri et Pauli pro oi servicio. Pro hac autem donaco Recepi 20th sol' et unu equũ ut uxor mea una vacca. Hijs testibus dño Rolando tunc Senescal' de pece dño S... de Beyley Ric' de Hedneshov* Hanr de Fernly Robt Talebot Ric' de Ferneley et alijs. (Sans date, and with a seal of green wax.)

Sciant presentes et futuri q'd ego Edmũs de Dounis dedi etc. Benedco de Schalkros consanguineo meo pro consanguinitate et amicitia et pro quadam suma pecunie qua id Benedict' mihi dedit premanibus qd idem Benedict' et hered' sui sint quiet' de tolneto et multura imppm in Molendino meo de Tatysall cũ oĩbus bladis suis propriis ad mensam sua propria ibm molendinis sine impedimento quando cu eis causa molend' ibm voluerint &c. Hijs Johẽ de Soutton Thom de Hyde &c. (Sans date, but conc' about E. 1. or E. 2. tyme.)

Attached to this is the drawing of the seal, of which a fac-simile is given on Plate XII. fig. 2.

Sciant &c. qd ego Ricus de Schalkros Capells dedi &c. Johi fil' Bndci de Schalkros fri meo et hered' ejus et assignat' omes terr' et ten' mea cũ pretin' que et quas hũl de dono et feoffamento predci Bndci de Schalkros pris mei et Hug' de Guyt in le Middeliste fernilegh &c. habend' &c. Reddend' inde annuatim mihi et hered' meis unũ par albarũ cerrothecarũ ad fin' trans-

lacois Sci Thom : Martiris &c. In cujus &c. Hija testibus Hug^e de Fredelegh tunc ballio de pecco. Robt fil' Benedicti de Schalcros et alijs. dat' apud le Ferneleigh die Sabbati prox' post festu Sci Dionisij Martiris Anno dni M^oCCCXL. Sedo.

With a Seale of Armes.

Harl. MSS.
1066, fol. 31.
and 31 b.

Omnibus ad quos hoc p^{re}script' pervenerit Matil' fil' Willi de Fernley Saltm Noveritis me remisisse &c. Ade fil' Willi de Ferneley et hered' suis totu jus meū et clameū q'd hui &c. in oibus terr' et ten' que fuerunt Willi pris ei vidim^{us} in Middleferneley. Ita tamen &c. In cujus &c. Hija testibus *Benedicto de Schakelcross*, Thoma fil' Thome le Ragged et alijs. Dat' apud le Ferneley die dnica prox' post fm Sci Barnabe Apli a^o R. R. E. fil' B. Ed.' octauo.

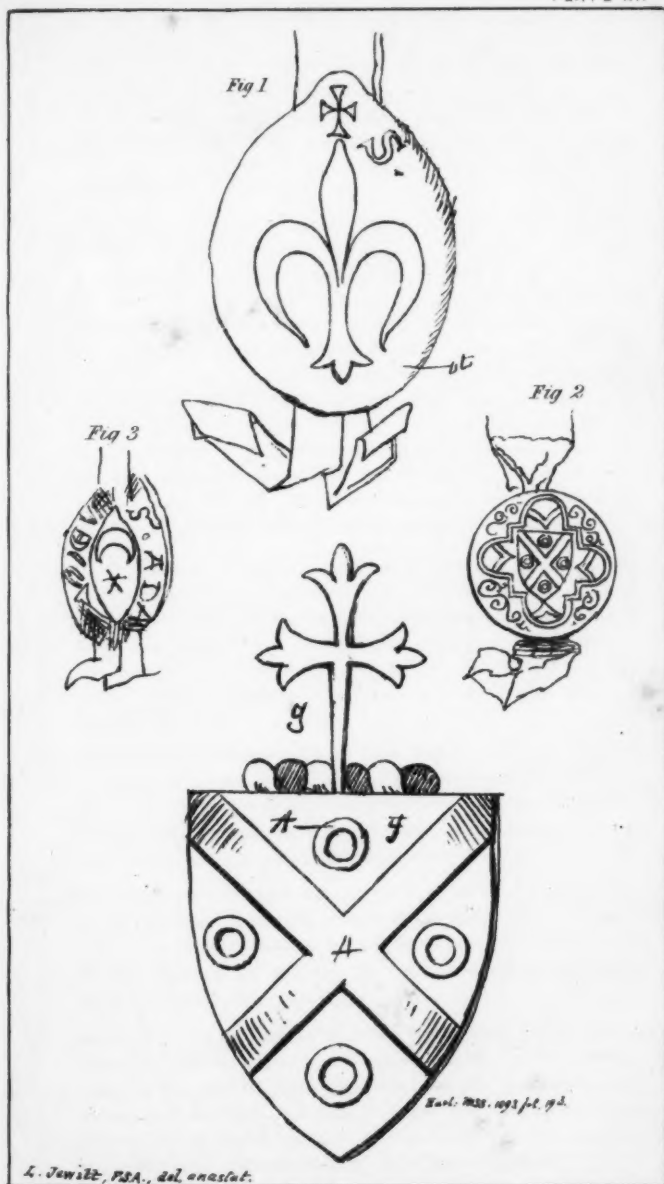
Hec Indentura testatur quod die Veneris prox' post fm Sci Marc' Evangel' a^o R. R. Ed. fil' R. Edw: decimo. Ita conuenit inter Thom fr Thome le Ragged ex una parte et *Benedem de Schalkros* ex altera vizt qd' idem Thom' concessit pro se et hered' suis qd' idm Benedictus possit includere et pro se et hered' suis approciar' una placea vasti q' vocatur . . . In cujus &c.

374 Pateat vniversis per pntes me Robtum de Holand Militem Attornasse et loco meo possuisse Ricm Burchecar attor' meum ad deliband' *Robto de Schalcross* plenam seinam de mesuagio viginti et duabus acr' terr' et unam placeam terre vocata Personeshogh et tribus solidat' redditus cu pertin in Schalcross ad term vite sue. Ratum et gratum &c. In cujus &c. Date &c. Anno R. R. Edw. tertij a conquestu decimo nono.

. Vniversis xpi fidelibus &c. Hug' fil' Ric' de Fritborn Saltm. Noveritis me dedisse &c. Ric' fil' Bndci de Schalcros et hered' suis vel suis assignat' totam octavam partem terre cu pertin' in le Middelyste fernileye jacent' int &c. habend' &c. Faciendo inde dnis feod' illius vnu denar et ob per qd' rante' ad duos anni terminos &c. pro quadam suma pecunie qua mihi dedit premanibus &c. In cujus &c. Hija testibus Johe de Smalley Ad de Ferneley, Benedicto de Schalcros et alijs. (Sans date but about Edw. 2 daies.)

4 x Sciant presentes et fut' qd' ego Johe Ashton dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmaui Rogero filio meo quandam placeam terre cu pertin que vocat' Horwych et una placeam terre que vocatur Rondeokker jacent' infra villat' de Wormhull habend' prefato Rogero fil' meo et hered seu assignat' suis libe et quiete in perp^{etuum}. Reddo inde annuatim *Johi Schalcrosse* heredi seu assignat' suis sex denar argenti in fo asumpt' B. M. et fac' capitalibus dnis feodi illius servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. In cujus &c. dat &c. a^o R. R. Henr. quinti pt conq. Angl. nono.

† Sciant &c. qd' ego Lucas fil' Galfr' de Heyley dedi &c. *Rico de Schakelcross* pro quadam suma pecunie qua idem Ricus mihi dedit premanibus totam quarta partem terre mee in Le Meddillferneleye qua quartam partem habui de dono et feoffamento Ade fil' Willi de Ferneley. Habend' et ten'



ARMS AND SEALS OF SHALLCROSS OF SHALCROSS.

predco Ricō et her et Ass suis de Capitali dñō lib'e et quiete &c. imperpm
Vna cū Le Pughull predco terre qđ Aldusa mat' mea aliquando tenuit in ead'
villa faciend' inde eid' dñō capitali servicia consueta viz: tres denar' ar-
genti ad duos terminos anni &c. In cujus &c. Hijs testibus Ricō de
Huitemon ballō de pecco, Robtō Le Raggede et alijs. dat' &c. aº regni
Regis Edwardi vicesimo tertio.

† Hec est finalis concordia fca in Curia Dñi R. apud Eborā a die scī Mich'is
in quindecim dies anno regni R. Edwī fil' Regis Edwī decimo septiō corā
Willo de Bereford, Johē de Mutford, Willo de Herle et alijs' Justic dñi
Regis inter Ricōm fil' Benedi de Shalicros quer' et Adam' filiu Willi de
Ferneleygh defore' de vno mesuagio triginta acr' terre triginta acr' pasture
octo denariis et una obolat' redditus et redditu vnus sagitte barbate cū
pertm in Ouer farnileygh unde plitm conuencōis sum' fuit inter eos in ead'
Curia scilt' qđ predcus Adam recogn' predca ten cū pretin esse jus ipius
Ricī. Et illa remisit et quiet' clam de se et hered suis predco Ricō et
hered suis imperpm. Et preterea idem Adam concessit pro se et her' suis
qđ ipi warantizabunt predco Ricō et her' suis predca ten cū pertin contra
eos. hom: in perpm. Et pro hac recogniooe remiss' quiet' clam warant'
fine et concordia idem Ricus dedit predco Ade viginti Marcas argenti.

Omnibus xpi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptū pervenerit. Adam fil' Willi
de Ferneley Saltm in Dñō semp: Noverit vniuersitas vrā me concessisse
&c. Luk' fil' Galf de Heyley et her suis totam quart' pertem terre mee in
Midieste fornileg. una cū le puxhill eid' terr pertinen' qua terra prenoiata
Aldusa mat' diet' Luk' quondam tenuit Habend' &c. In cujus &c. Hijs
testibus Thom' le Ragged Ricō de Schalicros et alijs. (Sans date but
proved ut sup.)

Sciunt qđ ego Maritus fil' Ade de Clogh dedi &c. Johī fil' Rogeri de
Ashton omnes terras et ten cū vna placea q' vocatur le Falle et alia placea
q' vocat' le Rondeokker que quondam fuerunt Ricī de Clogh hered &c.
Reddend' inde annuatim Rob'to de Schalleccrosse her et assignat' suis sex
denar' argenti &c. In cujus &c. Dat' apud Harewich aº dñi CCCLX tertio'

Harl. MSS.
1095, fol. 22.

Sciunt &c. qđ ego Rob' de Worth dedi &c. Henr' de Condý nepoti meo pro
homagio et servicio totam terrā meam in villa de Schalicros quā Adam de
Wrth frat' meus quondam de me tenuit in ead' villa de quā hui confirmacōe
dñi Reg' Hēnd &c. In cujus &c. Teste Rob de dounis Ric Le Ragged
Ric de Fernilegh et alijs. Sans date.

Sciunt &c. qđ ego Ricus fil' Ad' fil' Hamōr de Fernileche dedi &c. Rico fil'
Benedi de Schaleros vna plac' terr' in superior' Fernilech cū oibus pertin q'
vocat' Le Brocflat et le Broche jacoē &c. hēnd &c. In cujus &c. Hijs
testibus Johē de Wayt tunc ballō de pecco, Thom le Ragged Ric de
Bucaton Johē de Smaleleyes Thom' de Schalcross Willo de Braddechaye
et alijs Dat' apud Le Fernileghe anno r R. fil' E. w R. duodecimo.

Attached to this is
the drawing of a
token of which the
reverse is given on
Plate XII. fig. 2.

Omnibus xpi fidelibus &c. *Robtus fil' Benedicti de Schaleros* Saltm̄ in sem-
piternū noverit me remisisse &c. *Johi fil' Benedicti de Schaleros* frī meo
hered' et assignat' suis totum jus meū qđ habui in oībus terris et ten' cum
pertin' vna cū oībus homagiis redditibus et seruicijs que et quas predcūs
Johēs hūit de dono et feoffamento *Rici de Schaleros* Capelli frīs sui, in le
Middelste fernilegh infra villat' de Wormele &c. In cujus &c. Hijs
testibus *Hugh de Stredelegh* tunc ballio de Pecco et alijs. Dat' apud le
Middelste fernilegh anno dñi mcccxi^{mo} quinto.

Omnibus xpi fidelibus &c. *Ricd.' le Fritborne* saltm̄. Noverit vniver-
sitas vr̄a me dedisse *Hug' fil' meo* et hered' suis vel assignat' tota octavam
partem terre in Lenndliste fernileye cū pertin' jacent' &c. Habend' &c. In
cujus &c. Hijs testibus *Rico de Hotteman* tunc ballio de Pecco *Ric' fil'*
Luce Johē de Smaleheyes Ric' de Schalkiros et alijs. (Sans
date but about E 1 or Edw 2 daies.)

Noverint vniversi per presentes me *Elenam* nuper uxor' *Johis fil' Robti de*
Schaleros in pura viduetate mea dedisse concessisse et relaxasse et omīo
pro me quietum clamasse *Johi filio meo* totum jus meū et clameū qđ heo
huius aliquo modo in futur' her' potero ratione alicujus status feoffament'
seu dotis in omībus illis terr' et ten' in Le Ouer-fernelegh in Villa de
Wormeholl in com. Derby &c. In cujus &c. Hijs testibus *Jacobo de*
Legh, *Willmo de Asheton* et alijs. Dat' apud Capell' del Fryth die Veneris
prox' post festum Nativitat' Sci Johis Baptiste Anno Regni Regis Henrici
sexti post Conquestum Angl' quarto.

(This is doubtfull whether it be 4to or quinto.)

Sciant &c. qđ ego *Johēs de Schaleros de Shalcros* dedi &c. *Johi fil' meo*
et *Agneti uxori sue* omnia terra et ten' mee cū omībus suis pertin' in Le Ouer-
fernelegh in villa de Wormehull in com. Derby. Habend' et tenend' &c.
Reddend' michi prefato *Johi de Schaleros* et hered' meis quatuor solid'.
In cujus &c. Hijs testibus *Jacobo de Legh*, *Rico de Shore*, *Johi de*
Bradeshawe et multis alijs. Dat' apud Capellam del Frith die Martis prox'
post festum Sci Luce Euangeliste. Anno regni Regis Henrici Sexti post
Conquestū Angl' quinto.

(To be continued.)

A DERBYSHIRE GLOSSARY.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

(Continued from page 92.)

It seems very probable that some general rules might be given as to the Derbyshire pronunciation, and Mr. Greaves, Q.C., gives the following instances as suggestions and for consideration :—

Words ending in "ing" are pronounced without g—shootin, beatin, &c., except monosyllables, ring, fling, &c.

Long i, is pronounced oi—loike, stroike, &c.

L before d is commonly dropped—shouder for shoulder, boulder for boulder, &c., and when o precedes the l, the word is pronounced as if it had ou instead of ol—toud for told, coud for cold.

A is commonly pronounced e—eshes for ashes, wesh for wash. This user is more prevalent in Gloucestershire, and a Derbyshire man would be amused, as I have been, to hear the words in the abjuration oath uttered thus, "without any equivocetion, mental evésion, or secret reservetion whatsoever."

Words are often conjugated as if they were regular. See, seed, for saw; tell, tell'd, for told. This peculiarity I have often remarked in children of the better classes. How is this to be accounted for? Does it not look like some natural tendency?

In very many instances the words used are merely modes of pronunciation differing from what are considered as correct. But in some instances I have little doubt that the Derbyshire pronunciation is correct—"thack," not "thatch," truly represents the Hebrew word, which means to cover over?

Nothing is more interesting than to trace the origin whence words are derived. But this is attended with almost insuperable difficulties in consequence of the extraordinary changes of the letters. It is not surprising that letters having similar sounds should be interchanged, as v for f, and d for t; but it does excite surprise to find one Hebrew s changed to t in Arabic and Chaldee, and the Latin f and l changed into h and j (as from filius hijo) in Spanish. It is plain, that in order to trace the derivations of words in present use, nothing would be more useful than the fullest account that could be given of the changes known in fact to have been made in the use of letters, and he who would furnish such an account would indeed deserve much commendation.

It is quite impracticable to state what words are confined to Derbyshire. When first I visited Whitby, I was surprised to find how often I was reminded of Derbyshire, and yet at Harrogate, Scarborough, and Filey, I have met with nothing of the kind. Dr. Johnson also has added considerably to this difficulty, by inserting Derbyshire words in his Dictionary. His ancestors were of humble rank at Cubley, in this county, and he was in the habit, when visiting Dr. Taylor, at Ashbourne, of standing in the market-place to hear the words used by the market people.

It is equally hopeless to obtain a complete list. I have asked five or six persons as to a word before I could find one who knew it, and yet I knew it to be a well-known word in the county. And as it is nothing but the occasion which calls for the use of peculiar words, they are rarely used, and still more rarely preserved. New words, too, are frequently coined.

Counties are anything rather than satisfactory districts to select for the prevalence of words. In Derbyshire there is much difference between the Peak and the Southern Districts; words common in the one being uncommon, if not unknown, in the other. And yet it would be difficult to select any other districts.

Still whatever difficulties there may be in the way, it is very desirable to make the best collection which may be practicable.

Est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.

These things I have jotted down for the better consideration of abler and more learned men than myself, not without a hope that they may, peradventure, call attention to some points, which might otherwise pass by unnoticed.

- ✓ Ean. To yeane, to lamb.
- Easings. The eaves.
- Ebb-shallow. Near the surface; ebber, more so.
- Egg-on. To incite.
- Eighmer. Nearer. [house.
- Elder.* Rather; I'd elder goo to th' jail than th' Bastile (*i.e.* the Work-
Elder-rob. A preserve made of black elder-berries.
- Elvers. Young eels.
- Ess *vel* Ass. Ashes; ess-pit, &c.
- Even. To be even with, is to retaliate.
- Eye. A brood, as of pheasants; for nie, nidus.
- Eye. All my eye and Betty Martin! an exclamation denoting doubt and disbelief.
- Face. To face it out, is to persevere in falsely denying a charge.
- Fad. A whim; also a milk-sop—hence faddy, frivolous, fastidious.
- ✓ Fadge. A load or burden.
- Fane. A vane or weathercock.
- ✓ Fargill. A small load of anything.
- Fash. "Dunna' fash thysen," don't let it trouble or annoy you.
- Fast. Full of work; "say I'm fast and conna come."
- ✓ Fast-by. Close at hand.
- Fastens-e'en. The eve of Ash-Wednesday.
- Fat. A vat or long tub for brewing.
- Featly. Neatly, dexterously.
- Featril. Deceitful; a traitor; a distinguished Foolow "Local" described Judas Iscariot as "nowt but a featril."
- Fee. To clean the mud out of a pond.
- Fend. To be able to fend for one'self, is to be capable of taking care of oneself. (Fend is from defend—"I can fend' mysen.")
- Fending and proving. Arguing.

- Ferback. The front of a cart.
 Fiddle. To scratch, as a dog.
 Fig-out. To dress flauntingly. "All figged out in her best Sunday-going clothes."
 Filly-tails. White fleecy clouds, indicating wind.
 "Hens' scrats and fillies' tails,
 Make the tall ships lower their sails."
 Finnikin. Over-nice or particular.
 Firetail. The redstart.
 Firk. To clean or scour; to rub or scratch, as a cow. "I'll firk it for you."
 Firk. One who busies herself in cleaning out corners, etc. "Hows a rare firk."
 Fitchet. A polecat.
 Flake *vel* Fleak. A hurdle.
 Fleeked *vel* Flecked. Bent, twisted, turned.
 Flee. To flout; also to mow grass very closely.
 Flinker of snow. A sleet; "it osses at flinkering t'neet, measter."
 Flip *vel* Fillip. A sudden smart blow.
 Float. To pare off turf.
 Flop. The noise a stone makes when thrown into water. "Went in with a great flop."
 Flue or Fluf. Bedroom downy refuse.
 Fluke. A worm in a sheep's liver.
 Flummox. To confound, bewilder; also to maul or ill-treat.
 Flurt. To snap the fingers derisively.
 Flush. Full-feathered birds in a nest; also to start or put up a bird in shooting—"flushed a woodcock."
 Foomart. A polecat.
 Force. A little petting, clever fondling child or dog.
 Fo't. Fetched.
 Foud-yate. Yard-gate. (Fold gate).
 Foundering. Industrious.
 Fridge. To rub or fret.
 Frim. Tender, mellow; vigorous, thriving, in good condition.
 Frunt. To swell.
 Fullock. Great speed; "no fullocks," in marble-playing.
 Funk. To shirk, or be afraid of.
 Fuz. Furze.
 Gaffer. Master.
 Gallows. Braces; also very, or excessively, (generally used ironically, as "gallows fond.")
 Gaup. To stare. "What art gaupin at?"
 Gawm. To understand.
 Gazeless. Empty, undefined—"a great gazeless barn."
 Gentles. Maggots or grubs.
 Geslina. The blossoms of the willow.
 Gilgal. Let's goo to gilgal; *i. e.* let us to bed.
 Gimmer. The lowest price of a thing.

- Ginka. Money.
 Girds. Starts; by fits and girds.
 Give. Walls are said to give or cast in damp weather.
 Glead. A kite.
 Gleeda. Embers of a fire.
 Glegg. A squint.
 Go-by, to give the. To overpass; to ignore the presence of another.
 God-speed yo' weel, quo' clerk o' Hope (after a wedding).
 Golfobs *vel* Goose-goba. Gooseberries.
 Gonner. Gander.
 Gonnies. By gonnies (Goodness?), an oath.
 Goodest or Pancake Tuesday. Shrove-Tuesday.
 Gostering. Loud, "bumptious," roystering.
 Gowl. To gum, or run pus at the eyes.
 Gradely. Seemly, "decent," respectable—a gradely sort o' body.
 Grains. The prongs of a fork.
 Grand. Good, superior. "Hay! it wor grand, lads, that ale wor."
 Graunch *vel* Grunch. To craunch.
 Greasy. Said of roads when slippery from mud.
 Greet. To mourn or lament.
 Grey-hen. A stone jar covered with wicker-work.
 Grig. A Bantam fowl.
 Grigly. Sandy, lumpy.
 Grindle-coke. A grindstone.
 Grip. A small open drain or ditch.
 Groaning-cheese. One made for the lying-in.
 Grummel. Anything small or rubbishy, as coal.
 Grunching. Grumbling in a low key.
 Grunsel. Groundsel; also a threshold.
 Guffin. A fool.
 Hackle. Feathers on a cock's neck, used for making flies for fishing; also the straw covering of a beehive.
 Half-char or Half-baked. A foolish fellow.
 Happed-up. Is when the last sods are placed on a grave—"He's now't good for till he's happed-up," said of a miserly churl.
 Hammergagging. Speaking with difficulty. Stuttering.
 Hanked. Fastened.
 Hard-iron. A plant (corn crowfoot?).
 Harrast. Delight; also harvest.
 Hask. Dry, parched.
 Hatchet-faced. Thin in the face.
 Hawa. The fruit of the hawthorn.
 Hawk. "Between buzzard and hawk," neither ill nor well; also a nondescript.
 Heart-whole. Sound in wind, limb, and digestion.
 Herle. The side-fibre off a peacock's tail-feather, used for dubbing flies.
 Hepa. The fruit of the dog-rose.
 Hetter (hotter?). Eager, cross.
 Hike *vel* Hoiike. To hoist up; to toss, as a cow.

Hill. To raise earth over potatoes, &c., in a pit.

Hilling. Bed-clothes ; from Illing, a cover.

Hing. To hang.

" This gate hinges well and hinders none ;

" Refresh and pay, and travel on."

(On an old signboard.)

Hinny (whinny ?). To neigh.

Hist ! Here ! hark ! listen !

Hitch. To fasten, *e. g.* hitch the wheel.

Hizzle-twizzle. Nuts grown together.

Hobble. To fasten a horse's hind legs together.

Hobbly. Said of a road covered with loose stones.

Hobgoblin. A ghost.

Hobthurst. A frightful ghost—hence Hobthurst castle in Monsal-dale
(*i. e.* Hob-i'th'-Hurst, the sprite in the wood).

Hodge. An iron last for cobbling.

Hodging. ' Bad nursing.

Hoffles. (Offals). Refuse of slaughtered animals.

Hog. To cut a hedge so as to leave the top a sharp angle.

Hopple. To tie up a sheep's fore leg.

Horse-godmother. A tall ungainly woman.

Hot. To make hot, *e. g.* hotted ale.

Huggle. To hug.

Hulky. Large, heavy and stupid.

Hunch. To maul.

Illing. A cover. Book illings.

Intack *vel* intake. An enclosure from a common.

Inwards. The intestines.

Ithesay. Idridgehay.

Jiffle-jaffle. Idle, disputative talk.

Job. To poke or hit—" Oi jobbed him i' th' guts."

Jobus. Jealous.

Joggle. To shake.

Johnny-raw. A silly, " raw" fellow.

Jouke *vel* Jug. To sleep or roost as partridges, &c.

Jowl. To punch. " Oi'll jowl thy yed agen a stoup."

Jowls. Earthenware vessels.

Juffle-yedded. " Not all there ;" " a tile off ;" " weak in the upper story."

Jumpers. Maggots in cheese.

Kangling. Pottering on, or struggling through.

Kaych. A pasty.

Keck *vel* Kex. An umbelliferous plant ; the hemlock.

Kelf. The incision made in a tree in felling it.

Kell. A confused noise.

Kench, Kinch *vel* Kink. A ravel in string ; also to loop, twist, or knot ; to sprain.

Kerf. A layer of hay (generally square), cut out of a rick.

Kelson. Kedleston.

Kibble. A well or miner's bucket.

- Kiggle. Ready to fall.
 Kimmel. An oval tub for salting bacon in.
 Kindle. To bring forth young; generally applied to rabbits.
 Know (knoll?). The crest of a hill.
 Lache-hole. Dirt-hole or puddle.
 Lady-smock. The May-flower.
 Lake. To play; to lap up.
 Lang-settle. Squab; the old form of couch.
 Lape. To walk in the mud.
 Larrup. To beat.
 Lat. Work that cannot be got on with quickly.
 Lay-by or Lie-by. A mistress.
 Lead. To cart hay, &c.
 Leam. To come or fall out of; unde "leamer," a perfectly ripe nut.
 Leather. To lose, to rub the skin *a posterioribus* in riding.
 Leg. To give leg-bail is to run away.
 Licksome. Sleek, well-doing, handsome; "a licksome young beast."
 Lift. To rift, to eructate.
 Lig. A lie.
 Ligg. To lodge on a tree in falling, as a broken branch or dead bird.
 Ligger. A liar.
 Lines (marriage). Certificate of marriage.
 Litherums. Idleness.
 Lobby. Full of ruts.
 Locker. A cupboard.
 Lockered. Clotted, as coagulated blood.
 Lommock. A large lump.
 Longsome. Tedious, "dree."
 Lop-sided. Awry.
 Louk. To strike a cricket-ball hard and make it fly afar.
 Love-child. A bastard.
 Love-feast. A Methodist meeting.
 Louting. A thrashing.
 Lumm. A cell or cavern.
 Lumpy-tuma. A "hasty-pudding" made by dropping oatmeal slightly squozen by the hand, into boiling water; the "lumps" when taken out are eaten in milk.
 Lunea. Cess.
 Lurgies. The blues, after drinking.
 Lutter. To fall down partially; to droop as a plant.
 Make. To go towards; I was making for Stopport.
 Make-believe. A mistress treated as a wife.
 Mak'-shift. Anything used to supply a deficiency. "Now't but a mak'-shift." Expressive of anything being *ramshackle*.
 Mammoeking *vel* Mummoeking. Untidy in eating; mangling victuals.
 "Salt with thy knife, then reach to and take,
 "Thy bread cut faire and no mammoeks make."
 Schoole of Vertue.
 Man of wax. A very handsome man; also a term of endearment.

- Mandrel *vel* Maundrel. A coal-pick sharpened at both ends.
 Mare-blobs (Mere-blobs). The Caltha.
 Marrow. Mate or equal.
 Marton. Markeaton.
 Maunch. To crush to a pulp.
 Mazy. Giddy.
 Mean. Of no consequence ; no matter. "It doesn't mean."
 Meer. Fat parts surrounding the kidneys.
 Meggs. Teeth.
 Melch. To milk. Easily melched ; hard melched.
 meuse or Smeuse. A hole in a hedge used by hares or rabbits.
 Milksop. A delicate effeminate youth.
 Mimmy-mancking. Mimmicking.
 Mixen *vel* Mecksin. To clean out a cowhouse.
 Mislest. To molest.
 Mizzle. To rain in very small fine drops.
 Mizzle ! be off !
 Moisten-one's-clay. To sot or drink.
 Moonshine. All moonshine ! nonsense !
 Moral. Likeness—"Very moral of its dad."
 Mortal. Very, dangerously ; "Oi'm mortal bad."
 Mow. A stack of hay or corn.
 Much-of-a-muchness. Very nearly the same.
 Muff. A stupid useless fellow, a greenhorn.
 Mule. To pule ; *quod vide*.
 Mulloxed. Tired, overcome.
 Mummy—Beaten to a. Severely threshed.
 Mump. To thresh or beat.
 Murgling. Miserly.
 Mush. To mash ; all to smush, reduced to pulp.
 Muzzing. Absent, stupified—sate muzzing in a corner.
 Muzzle. Face ; white in the muzzle.
 Naggart. Nasty naggart, a term of reproach.
 Nail-passer. A gimlet.
 Nancying. Effeminate.
 Nangnails. Corns.
 Napper. The head.
 Nation. Very, excessively ; nation mad or angry.
 Neddy. A donkey.
 Negruma. Grimaces.
 Netting. Urine.
 Nevvy. Nephew.
 Newkin. A nook or corner.
 Nicely. Satisfactorily ; "he's nicely."
 Nincumpoops. "One nine times worse than a fool."
 Nie (nide) of pheasants. Brood of.
 Niggling. Making poor shift ; cutting unevenly.
 Ninny-hammer. A greenhorn or simpleton.
 Nob. The head ; hence nobble, to beat on the head.

Nobbles *vel* Nubbles. Small pieces of coals; also crusty bread, "a nice nubbly loaf."

No-how. In an unsatisfactory way; "its a no-how."

Noming. A tale.

Nor. Than; "no better nor he should be."

Nunch *vel* Nuncheon. Luncheon.

Nunst. Anunst, again.

Nurse-child. A bastard.

Old-man's work (also Carls-work or Carl's-wark). Workings in a mine of which there is no record.

Orts. Scraps, fragments of a meal; generally applied to cattle.

Otty-motty. Suspense.

Outdone. Overdone.

Owdaker. Aldercar.

Ourn. Ours.

Oxter. The armpit.

Paddle. To trample about.

Pagging.

Pare. To fail, as a cow in her milk.

Pash *vel* Posh. A flush of water making a rushing sound; a heavy fall of rain.

Pan. To fit, as work; to agree.

"Weal and woman cannot pan,
"But woe and woman can."

(Query—From fitting "pancheon-wise," *i. e.* fitted one within the other. Children lying side by side with their knees drawn up are said to lie "pancheon fashion.")

Pancheon. A large coarse earthenware vessel used for washing in, and for many other household purposes.

Pax-wax or Tax-wax. The cartilage in a cow's shoulder.

Pay. To retaliate. To punish. "I'll pay thee off."

Pear *vel* Peer. A minnow.

"When the corn is in the ear,
"Then the perch will take a pear."
Walton and Cotton's Angler.

Pèart. Lively, fierce, frisky—"market-pèart," drunk.

Peckish. Ready to eat, hungry.

Peek. A grudge—owed him a peek.

Peg. To beat; peg it into him. To take down a peg or two, to humble.

Pegging. "Fending"—He's a poor pegging life of it.

Perty *vel* purty. Pretty.

Pewit. Lapwing or plover.

Pick. To push.

Picking-fork. A pitchfork; picking-hole, &c.

Pickle. A mischievous youth; in a pickle, in a scrape.

Piefinch *vel* Piedfinch. The chaffinch.

Pig-together. To live together in a low way.

Pignuts. Earthnuts.

Pipe.
Plane.
Pleac.
Pleal.
Poke.
Polt.
Poss.
Pota.
Pote.
Pot-
Pott.
Pous.
Prick.
Prog.
Prom.

Prou.
Puch.
Pud.
Pule.
Pun.
Pus.
Put.
Put.
Pyn.

Qua.
Que.
Qui.
Qui.

Rac.
Rac.
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Ra.
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Re.

- Pipe. A small ravine issuing from a larger one.
 Planets. To rain by planets, in some places and not in others.
 Pleach. Applied to hedging, means to cut, stake and bind.
 Pleak. Plough.
 Poke. A bug.
 Polt. A blow.
 Possel. Wassail.
 Potation. An annual feast given to lead-smelters.
 Pote. To thrust with the feet.
 Pot-sure. Perfectly certain.
 Potter-about. To do anything awkwardly.
 Pous. A term of reproach; "thou'rt a nasty pous" (or puss).
 Pricking. Evergreens for Christmas decoration.
 Prog. To search. Food.
 Promiscuous. Accidentally; higglediggledy; "living promiscuous,"
 is having all things in common.
 Proud-tailor. The goldfinch.
 Pucker. Confusion, trouble, bother—all in a pucker.
 Pudding-time. Dinner-time.
 Pule. To whine; to beg, *e. g.* puling for soul-cakes.
 Punder. To blow the snow about.
 Push-plough. One pushed by a man's breast, for paring off turf.
 Put-th'-wood-i'-th'-hole. Shut the door.
 Put-on. To bully; to take advantage of.
 Pynot. A magpie.

- Quakker *vel* Whacker. to quake or shake with cold.
 Queagle *vel* Tweedle. To see-saw or oscillate.
 Quile *vel* Quoile. A large cock of hay.
 Quilt *vel* Twilt. To beat.

- Rack. Rain.
 Rack *vel* Ratch. To work by rack of eye, *i. e.* without a line.
 Rad. Coarse; of open texture.
 Raddle. To mark sheep with a red mark (*i. e.* mark them with raddle).
 Rammel. A rough person.
 Rampire. A main road; "keep th' rampart."
 Ran-tan. To ride the stang.
 Rapatag. A dissipated, good-for-nothing man (in Cumberland called
 an "outward" fellow).
 Rap and ring. Scheming. "If I can rap an' ring money enough
 I'll ha' it."
 Rap-out. To speak out plainly; to boast. Rap out with it.
 Rare. Good, first-rate. "It's rare stuff." "Hoos a rare lass."
 Ratten. A rat.
 Raught to. Went to; *worked* up to.
 Raunga. To over-stretch.
 Rawky. Damp, raw and cold.
 Rawm. To rear, to climb, to reach at; also to grow rapidly tall.
 Reedbread. Oatmeal-cake; a kind of grabble-cake.

- Rench. To rinse out.
 Rib. A wife.
 Rig. The ridge of a roof.
 Riggat. A rindle or narrow gutter.
 Riggil. A horse improperly castrated.
 Rile (revile ?). To vex, annoy, irritate.
 Rinder *vel* Render. To melt; to clarify, as lard (used also in plastering a wall).
 Rip. A scamp; to rip up, is to reopen an old grievance.
 Rissum. A stalk of corn.
 Road. The place where a woodcock *seeks* its food; a woodcock is said to "road" when *seeking* its food.
 Roly-poly. A pudding made of rolled up paste with preserves between its folds (called also "*dog-in-a-blanket*.").
 Rost. To swagger; also to do anything in a hasty temper—"He did it in a rost."
 Rot-gut. Any drink, &c., which is very bad.
 Rough. A brake or copse.
 Roynce. To jerk violently sideways.
 Rubbishy-talk. Loose, impure, indecent conversation.
 Runnel. A gutter.
- Sack. To dismiss from service at short notice; "got the sack."
 Sage or green cheese. Cheese with sage in it, always eaten at Christmas.
 Samblange. A mixture.
 Sanky-cart. One that overhangs the horses' flanks.
 Sappy. Thickset, lusty; also a foolish fellow—"Thou'rt a reg'lar sappy."
 Sartin. Certainly; aye, sartin!
 Sauce. To answer saucily; to "*call*"—"sauce'd me ever so."
 Savver. A taste or smatch.
 Sawder (soft). Beguiling language, blarney.
 Sawney-box. A simpleton.
 Sca'den (Scalden). "As ill sca'den as brunt," i. e. out of the frying-pan into the fire.
 Scotch. To put a stone under a wheel in order to stop it.
 Scramb. To scratch with the nails or claws.
 Seran. Food.
 Scaum. To scramble; to reach out awkwardly; scraping (*vel* scrating) and scauming.
 Serause. To scratch.
 Serinchy. Stingy, illiberal.
 Scrittle-scrattle. A difficulty in making ends meet.
 Scrub. A low, worthless fellow.
 Scuffer. A heavy harrow.
 Scum. A slight shower of rain.
 Scuteh. To strike with a thin stick.
 Scuttle. A corn basket.
 Seg. Sedges; also a round wooden ball.

- Sess. A call to a dog.
 Set. To let ; he sets his place cheap or dear.
 Set-cock. The misselthrush.
 Shack *vel* Shackle. A loose, idle fellow ; also a cow chain.
 Shackle. Daft, crazed.
 Shaffles. A bungler.
 Shaffling. Awkward in gait, also not straightforward in purpose.
 Shaffling about. Idling.
 Shakes. No great shakes, of indifferent character.
 Shallocking. Idling about ; a shallocking fellow.
 Sharps. Very inferior, coarse flour.
 Shawl. To turn out the toes in walking ; to saunter.
 Sheet. To rain in torrents.
 Shelly. Said of a beast which does not carry flesh.
 Shepster. A starling.
 Shift. To change the dress.
 Ship. Sheep.
 Shittery, Shithery. Shivering.
 Shive *vel* Shyver. A slice of bread, bacon, &c.
 Shives *vel* Shifts. Chaff, the outward dressings of oats.
 Shommocks. Slovenly ; also a pair of boots.
 Shuf. Shoes—"Where Meg Mutchell lost her shuf," *i. e.* anywhere and nowhere.
 Shyer. Gravel, &c., of a regular size.
 Shot-herring. One that has cast its roe ; "as lean as a shot-herring."
 Shull. To shell pease, beans, &c.
 Sight. A number or quantity ; a sight o' folk.
 Sitch. A bog.
 Skellet. A small iron pot with feet.
 Skelp. To hit with a stick.
 Skew-wift. Aslant, awry, askew, diagonal.
 Skilly. Thin porridge.
 Skip. A basket.
 Skiver. A skewer.
 Slither *vel* Sluther beds. Loose beds of stone or rock on a hill-side.
 Slither. To slide, as on ice.
 Slats. Small pieces or chips of wood.
 Sleer. To pass over work with a mere pretence ; also to "soft-sawder."
 Sleet-grate. Ash-grate.
 Slew. To turn round ; slewed, turned aside ; also tipsy.
 Slipside of a place. Further than and on the left-hand side of a town or village.
 Slive. To sneak or go away sliely ; sliving rascal.
 Slockened. Stuck fast in or suffocated with mud.
 Sloomy. Idle-looking, slow.
 Smatch. A taste or savour.
 Slot. A nick.
 Smirk. To slap or beat.
 Smite. A particle ; ne'er a smite.
 Smoor. To smother.

- Smudge. To covet or long for ; also to sidle up to.
 Snaffle. To talk through the nose.
 Snagging. Teasing, disputations.
 Sneek. The latch of a door.
 Sneep. To deceive.
 Snerped. Pinched with cold.
 Snig. To drag timber along the ground out of a wood ; also a bit.
 Sniggle. Water-grass ; also to catch eels, pike, &c., with a noose of wire or string.
 Sninchy. A little ; sninchy bit.
 Snood. A link of hair-line for fishing.
 Snudge. To snuggle or cruddle together.
 Sodden-drunk. Helplessly drunk.
 Sog. To over-saturate with water.
 Solch. To fall down heavily.
 Solid. Serious, gloomy, sober ; a solid sort o' chap.
 So-like. "Hoo's so-loike," much as she was.
 Soort (sward ?). The rind of bacon.
 Sopp. Wet, soaked.
 Soss. To eat quickly ; to fall down—"soss thysen dy'en, wu't?" be seated, will you.
 Sound as a roach.
 Sowl. A blow.
 Sparables *vel* Sparrow-bills. Small shoemakers' nails.
 Spelch. To split off, as pieces of wood with an axe ; spelched pease, &c.
 Spend. Venison spent well.
 Spere *vel* Speer. To look earnestly after ; to speer and pry into a thing.
 Spiffyn. Work well done.
 Spinney. A small plantation.
 Spirity. High-mettled ; a spirity tit.
 Splawt thy feet, *i. e.* stretch them out.
 Sponge. Home-made yeast.
 Spretch. Smart, fine.
 Springe. The shooting pain from a corn.
 Sprottle. To struggle ; died without a sprottle.
 Sprun. The large root of a tree.
 Sprunt. To kick or lash out.
 Squander. To disperse ; "children all squandered abroad."
 Squat. Short, thickset.
 Squelch. To fall heavily, to end a dispute summarily.
 Squin. Peter. (Grindleford-bridge).
 Squosh *vel* Squolsh. The sound of a heavy body falling into water.
 Staddle. The foundation of a stack.
 Stag-headed *vel* Randle-pik'd. Said of a tree whose top branches are dead.
 Stall. To set fast, as in mud. Also when enough food has been taken.
 "I'm stawd," or "Oim welly stawd."
 Stank (staunch ?). To dam up water.
 Stark-wou'd. Almost frantic ; stark mad.
 Starnel. Starling.

- Stathes *vel* Staves. The rounds of a ladder.
 Steen. To spread dung.
 Stein. A pot. Draught-stein. An earthenware barrel.
 Sticken. Evergreens for Christmas decorations.
 Stockinger. A maker of stockings.
 Stodge. To stuff; stodge-full, filled to repletion.
 Storm. A fall of snow, though unaccompanied by wind, is invariably so called; "a fine storm."
 Stotted. Stopped in the growth, as a child, beast, or tree.
 Straddle-legs. Sitting astride.
 Stroke. A quantity; a good stroke of work.
 Strop-oil or Stirrup-oil. A good threshing.
 Stryne. A long straggling branch; a spur at the end of a peastick, &c.
 Stunner. A heavy blow; an incredible story—"Well! if that ba'int a stunner!"
 Stunnied. Sprained.
 Sugar. Money.
 Sup-up. To give cattle their supper.
 Surr. To butt, as a tup.
 Swad. Peas-cod.
 Swag. To assuage; also to sway about; to bulge.
 Swailer. A corn-dealer.
 Swale. To wither in the sun; to *waller*, *quod vide*.
 Swank. Swagger.
 Swarf. Grit, grease, &c., from a wheel axle.
 Swarm. To climb a tree by clasping it with the arms and legs.
 Swar'son. Swarkestone.
 Swashy. Soft talking, swaggering.
 Sweet. To be sweet on, is to be very much in love with.
 Swelt. To cree; as sweltered rice, wheat, &c., also to faint.
 Sweltered. Melted with excessive heat; in a profuse perspiration.
 Swig. A mixture of ale, nutmeg, &c.
 Swilker. To splash.
 Swill. To cleanse with water. "Swill it out." Also Pig-wash.
 Swinger. Anything large and heavy.
 Swipple. To run quickly; also a part of a flail.
 Syke. To sigh. Hey! how hoo did but syke!
 Tacking *vel* Tatching-end. A cobbler's wax thread.
 Tackle. Gear; also to attack—"I'll tackle thee."
 Tan. To thrash; tan his hide for him.
 Tang. A wasp's sting; a fork-prong.
 Tarnation. Very great; a tarnation big lie.
 Tassel. A mischievous fellow.
 Tats. Small victuals; odds and ends.
 Tedious. Querulous; generally applied to infants.
 Teg. A sheep in its second year.
 Teld. Told; "oi tell'd thee soe."
 Tewed. Bothered or troubled.

- Thar-cake.** Bread made of oatmeal and treacle.
Thatens. In that manner ; "Hes allys a' thatens."
Thick "as inkle-weavers." "Thick as two in a bed ;" too intimate to last.
Thissens. In this way ; "dow it a' thissens."
Thone. Damp, moist, wet.
Thrail. Flail.
Thrall. A stand for a beer-barrel.
Threap. To keep up an argument when one has the worst of it.
Threscot. The threshold.
Thrift-box. A child's money-box.
Thropple. The throat or windpipe.
Thunge. A loud heavy noise.
Tidy. A pinafore.
Tight. Smart, active ; a tight lad ; also tipsy.
Tinker. To mend badly ; "now't but a tinker'd consarn."
Tipe. To turn about ; to turn and tipe, is to twist and turn as a hare.
Tivey. Quick speed.
Toke. A large lump of bread, cheese, &c.
Tom and Jerry. A low public-house.
Toothy-froothy. Frivolous.
Torch. To plaster under the tiles of a roof with mortar.
Touze. To pull about.
Trammel. A large fishing-net of peculiar construction.
Traipse vel Traipass. To walk dawdling along ; trapesing about doing nothing.
Trash. To tramp or travel.
Trestle. A kind of stool.
Trinkylers. Pedlars.
Trimmer. A line with a live bait for pike.
Trudge (drudge?). A hard worker.
Tuck-in. To eat fast and greedily ; a regular tuck-in.
Tump. A hillock ; also a clump of trees on the top of a hill.
Tush. Tusk. Tussea. Tusks.
Tussock. A strong, rank root of grass.
Tussy-mussy. Confusion.
Twilly. To turn in the toes in walking.
Twist. Appetite ; no end of a twist.
Twitch. Grass.
Twitchel. To tie an old can or boot to a dog's tail.
Twitchell. A narrow passage or entry.
Ugly. Used in various senses ; an ugly customer, one difficult to manage : ugly bird, a suspicious character ; looks ugly, not favourable.
Ullat (owlet). An owl.
Undercumfund or Underconstumble. To understand.
Underdrawing. Plastering the underside of a roof, ceiling, &c.
Ungear. To unharness.
Upstanding. Determined.
Up-to. Equal to : "up to snuff," wide awake.
Urcle. To "cruddle," or huddle together.

- Vamp. To mend the upper leather of a boot, &c.
 Varnish *vel* Barnish. To grow sleek and fat after an illness.
- Wäh. Have a care! wäh, hare!
 Wall (well? to bubble). A spring; wall-spring.
 Waller. To droop, as a plant.
 Walshing *vel* Walching. Tarred string.
 Warch. Ache, pain.
 Ware. To spend.
 Warm. Rich; in affluence, also to beat; warm his jacket.
 Warrant. To guarantee; I'll warrant he'll do it.
 Wastrel. A profligate; an imperfect candle or piece of pottery-ware.
 Wattle and daub. Lath and plaster.
 Waum. Want; also to overturn.
 Weezy *vel* Weisty. Giddy or light in the head.
 Welly. (Well-nigh). Almost, nearly.
 Welt. To beat; welt his hide.
 Welter. A large person.
 Wetch. To let in water.
 Wetchud (wet-shod?). Wet in the feet.
 Wets. Liquid.
 Whack. Give it whack, said in threshing.
 Whamotrots. Impatient.
 Whapstraw. A country gawby.
 Whelm. To overturn.
 Whickflaw. A hang-nail or whitlow.
 Whir. Sour.
 Whit-tawer. A harness maker.
 Whittle. To cub; also to cut with a dull knife.
 Whōats. Oats; wūt-cake.
 Wicken. The mountain-ash.
 Wind-fang. A wooden pipe to convey air into the mines.
 Windles. Dry stalks of grass.
 Winsey. An engine for drawing minerals, &c., out of a shaft.
 Wishy-washy. Insipid, very weak liquor.
 Wither. Active, dexterous; also to pass quickly.
 Wizen. To wither or burn, as grass in a drought.
 Wizles. Stalks of potatoe-plants; the runners or shoots.
 Wobble. To reel or totter.
 Woodenly. Awkwardly.
 Worrit. To teaze, to plague.
- Yaff *vel* Yaffle. To bark, as little dogs; a yaffling cur.
 Yarly. Early.
 Yarn. To earn; "Hoo niver yarned a horp'ny in a' hur loife."
 Yedard *vel* Yethart. Edward.
 Yeo *vel* owe. An ewe.
 Yourn. Yours.

Thornbridge, Bakewell.

Original Document.

A LETTER IN CYPHER WRITTEN BY CHARLES I.

In the troubled period of the Civil Wars, many expedients were made use of to convey information from one party of friends to another, which, if they fell into the hands of enemies might not betray the secrets of the senders. The method most commonly used for this purpose, was that of writing letters in cypher, by which I mean writing so disguised as to make it difficult or impossible for any to read it, except those who had a clue to its solution. Our unfortunate monarch, Charles I., often used cypher to convey secret instructions to his friends. Several of these letters are still extant. In the British Museum there is one entitled—"Instructions for Digbie," signed by Charles himself.

The following letter* was written by the King to Mr. Hyde, afterwards Lord

S N I A M R E G T N I A S O T E C N E H T
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 T A E V A H U O Y L P P U S
 R E H P Y C S I H T
 S
 F E S S A P S N O B Y E
 D N A E O N A R F O T S E L B A H C E K A T
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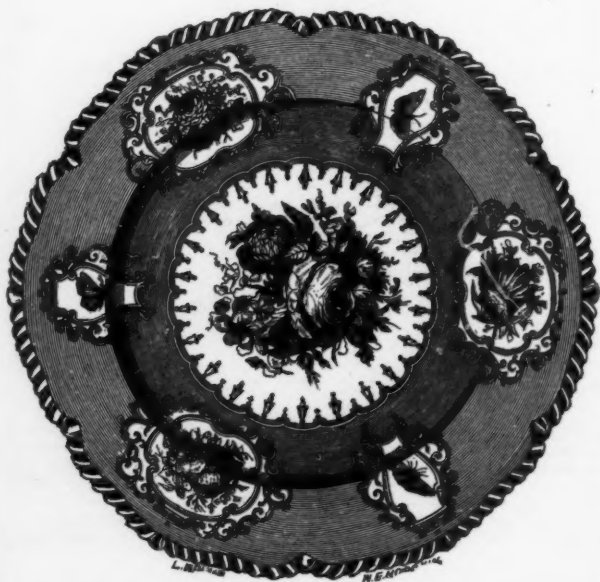
Clarendon. Unfortunately it fell into the hands of Oliver Cromwell, who took it for interpretation to the Poet Milton, who was at that time his Latin Secretary, and who soon made him acquainted with its contents. To the letter I have added an interpretation of my own, which I doubt not is in the whole correct:—

* A very incorrect copy of this letter has already appeared in No. 1 of the "Autographic Mirror."
[Ed. RELIQ.]

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WORCESTER CHINA—ROYAL SERVICES.

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INTERPRETATION.

C. S. K. E. Charles Stuart, King of England.
 Take Charles to France, and
 Conduct him to the Sieur le Ron,
 Thence to Saint Germain.
 The French King will supply you. Have an
 Eye on spys. Set guards on the boy.
 Watch his youth, and will
 Take care whom you send,
 And write to me in this cypher.

HENRY KIRKE, M.A.

Notes on Books.

THE WORCESTER PORCELAIN WORKS.*

THERE are certainly no English porcelain works about which so much has been, and assuredly there are none about which so much deserves to be, written, as those of the "faithful city" of Worcester. Established considerably more than a century ago, at a time when the three famous manufactories of Chelsea, Bow, and Derby were rapidly rising in public estimation, and were producing those works as trials which are now almost priceless treasures to whoever is their fortunate possessor, Worcester at once took its stand as the producer of an exquisite body, and has continued without intermission to the present day, to make some of the finest examples of ceramic art which have been produced in this kingdom. Unlike most of the old porcelain works of England, those of the "faithful city" have never ceased from the day of



L. WENT

Wall M.D

* *A Century of Potting in the City of Worcester, being the History of the Royal Porcelain Works from 1751 to 1851.* By R. W. BINNS, F.S.A. London: B. Quaritch. 1 vol. 8vo., 1865, pp. 228. Illustrated.

their establishment, but have gone on without interruption to the present time. Bow struggled into repute, but after a brief space died out, and left scarce a memory of its history behind; Chelsea sprang into existence, but after a brilliant career and an unexampled share of Royal patronage, was bought up and merged itself into those of Derby; Plymouth after a very short existence was removed to Bristol, and Bristol after an equally brief life also ceased to exist; Lowestoft, Nantgarw, Swansea, and other manufactories shared the same fate; but Worcester has "held its own," and continued its works without intermission from the year 1750 to the day on which we write in 1866. The history of the Worcester works may, therefore, if properly carried out, almost be regarded as a history of the manufacture of porcelain in England, and hence in a great measure, as well as for the intrinsic beauty of its productions, the number of accounts which have at one time or other been written of its progress. The principal of these accounts are, "A History of the Porcelain Works at Worcester," by Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A.,* which was the first attempt at a history of the works and their productions which had been made; "The Origin and Early History of the Manufacture of Porcelain at Worcester," by Mr. R. W. Binns, F.S.A., which was read at the Congress of the British Archaeological Association at Worcester, in 1862; and the work now under notice by the same author, and which, as a matter of course, is by far the most important and lengthy of the three.

From all that has been written, we learn that the Worcester China works were established in 1751, by Dr. John Wall, one of the most talented men, both in his profession as a physician, and as a chemist, an artist, and a man of letters, which even Worcester has ever produced. Of Dr. Wall, Mr. Binns in the volume before us engraves, for the first time, the portrait which we here reproduce. The establishment of the works appears to have been the result of experiments entered into by Dr. Wall and others, which were so successful as to induce a number of gentlemen to associate themselves together to form a company for the manufacture of porcelain. The original proprietors, to whom honour ought to be done by the city they have so



much benefitted, were, it appears, Dr. Wall; Richard Holdship, a man of great ability, who was afterwards most intimately connected with other China works, and about whom we believe more information is likely soon to be given to the world; the Rev. Benjamin Blayney; and Samuel Bradley, a goldsmith. In this company Holdship evidently held an important and prominent part, and he was the lessee of the premises (Warmstry House), where the works were established, and to him the apprentices were bound. To this company additions were shortly made, and the works were so soon in active operation, that in 1752 an engraved view of the premises appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

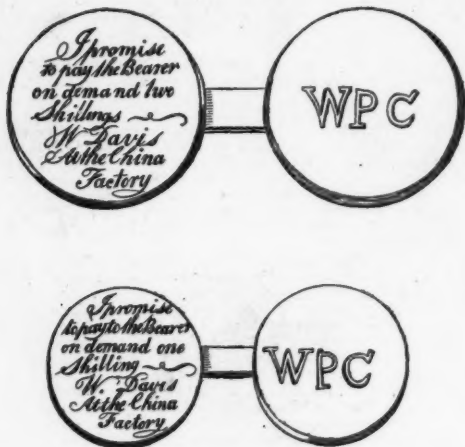
It is unnecessary here to trace out, even slightly, the history and career of this manufactory—this will be best learned from Mr. Binns's work, to which we will now direct attention.

After a short introduction on ancient porcelain, and a chapter on the establishment of the manufacture in Worcester, in which is given the accompanying engraving of a highly curious inkstand, bearing the date of 1750, the author gives an interesting chapter on the "Peculiarities of Worcester Porcelain." With regard to the inkstand here engraved, we are glad to find that Mr. Binns, although inclining to the belief in, does not insist on, its being a Worcester specimen. There is no record whatever of the Worcester Works having ever been called "New Canton," but there is presumptive evidence of another manufactory having been so called at about the period when this inkstand was made.

The chapter on the peculiarities of the Worcester Porcelain, is succeeded by one of the most important in the book—that of the introduction, or invention, of the art of transfer-printing on pottery in England. In this chapter Mr. Binns, with commendable zeal, endeavours to prove that if Worcester cannot claim the merit of being the first inventor of the art of transfer-printing, it at all events was the first, through Hancock, to apply it to porcelain. In connection with this point, it is worthy of notice, that the earliest known dated example of Worcester is of the year 1757, while the original document, sworn to as an affidavit for procuring a patent for Sadler and Green, of Liverpool, is dated for August, 1756, and distinctly states, that for "upwards of seven years" before the 27th of the previous July 27th, those gentlemen had been prosecuting their experiments and making their trials. In our opinion the question of priority, whether of Worcester, or Caughley, or Liverpool, or Battersea, is as far off being satisfactorily settled as ever, and will yet require much research to determine. Mr. Binns, we perceive, quotes Mr. Jewitt's opinions as to Caughley (Mr. Jewitt having discovered at Caughley the original copper-plates of Hancock, from which the early examples of Worcester printing were produced), which he endeavours to refute. Whether he has done so satisfactorily or not we leave our readers to determine, our own impression being that more research will considerably alter the opinions of one of those gentlemen and strengthen those of the other. With regard to this question of transfer-printing, we perceive the *Athenæum*, in an extremely weak and ignorant article, while reviewing Mr. Binns's volume says, "On the part of Art we may as well say, that hardly any mechanical invention has been so mischievous as this one; instead of developing that power which was inherent in the potters and decorators of old, mediæval as well as antique, and satisfied itself only by incessant reproduction of novelty, by ever-flowing originality, in fact, it has led men to be content with unending repetitions, substituted mechanism for design, caused the few surviving schools of native ornament to dwindle, and cramped invention in every quarter. It is part of the same spirit which is seen in action everywhere among us, in our sets of crockery as in our rows of similar houses, which whether they comprise five hundred pieces, or as many doors which differ only in the numbers they bear, are equal in poverty as in monotony." Surely a more ignorant or a more false position than this it would be difficult for any writer to take up. So far from the art of transfer-printing being a mischievous one, it is admittedly the most important and the most admirable in every way which the decorative department of the potter's art has ever received. As well might the *Athenæum* deplore the use of woodcuts or of steel engravings to illustrate books, as regret the use of similar engravings for the decoration of pottery. As well might the writer say that no book short of an illuminated missal ought to be tolerated; as well might he say that printing itself with moveable types is bad, because it enables thousands of books—even the *Athenæum* itself—to be produced exactly alike, instead of having the freedom of each one being written and produced by hand; as well might he say that no print, whether line-engraving, stipple, mezzotint, lithograph, chromo, or what not, ought to be tolerated on the walls of our dwellings, but that we ought only to patronise original paintings alone. If this is not Conservatism and seclusion run mad we know not what is. By means of transfer-printing, the manufacturer is enabled to wed art to the commonest descriptions of goods, and to send that art into the homes of the poorest and most lowly of his brethren, while if he produced but painted goods only, the prices would be such that only the most wealthy could purchase them. It is lamentable to see a

writer in such a publication as the *Athenæum* writing upon a subject on which he is evidently so perfectly uninformed and mischievously ignorant.*

In his next chapter Mr. Binns gives engravings, which we here reproduce, of some porcelain tokens, one can hardly say struck, but, issued by Mr. Davis, for the Worces-



ter Porcelain Company. Tokens of this kind, both of earthenware, of lead, and of different metals, were (somewhat like school-passes), issued by many establishments for their own and their workmen's convenience, usually as "payments on account" till "reckoning-day."

After chapters on the sale of the Worcester property on the expiration of the lease; the formation of a new company; the Chelsea styles adopted at Worcester; on the Chinese and Japanese marks used on Worcester porcelain; and others on equally interesting topics; Mr. Binns passes on to the visit of George III. to the works in 1788, and so on through the various incidents of their history, and the recapitulation of Royal and other orders the proprietors received, bringing his history down to 1852. Speaking of the Royal orders, we are enabled to give, through the courtesy of the author, engravings of some of the plates prepared for special services, which we do for the purpose of showing the exquisite and elaborate style of the ornamentation adopted. The first we give (Plate XIII., fig. 1), is part of a splendid service made for the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.), on his creation to that dignity in 1789. The next (fig. 2 on the same plate), is part of a remarkably chaste and elegant floral dessert service, made for the lamented Princess Charlotte on the occasion of her marriage with Prince Leopold, the now lately deceased King of the Belgians. The

* In the same article we perceive an allusion is made to "the well-known Norman pitcher, which bears the arms of Ferrars, of Ferrars and Derby, and was found at Duffield." This "well-known" pitcher was dug up in 1862, by Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., who first made it known, along with other discoveries, in the pages of the "*RELICUARY*," in April of the same year, where it was engraved, and afterwards it was also engraved by him in his "*Life of Josiah Wedgwood*" (page 18). In Miss Meteyard's "*Life of Wedgwood*," she has, not very honourably, pirated this engraving, without naming by whom the discovery was made. The artist employed by Miss Meteyard has, however, rendered the engraving worse than useless by reversing the vessel, and thus giving the ornamentation precisely the opposite way to that in which it ought to be shown. He has evidently made a tracing from Mr. Jewitt's engraving, and forgotten to reverse it in drawing on the wood! and thus produced a caricature of this "well-known" pitcher.



WORCESTER CHINA—ROYAL SERVICES.



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next (Plate XIV. fig. 1), is a plate belonging to a service made for the Duke of Cumberland, afterwards King of Hanover, in 1806; and the other, (fig. 2), one of the most splendid heraldic plates ever produced, is a part of a service made for William IV. on his accession, in 1831. These engravings will show the high artistic excellence at which the productions of the Worcester works had arrived, and will also show how lavishly and abundantly Mr. Binns has illustrated his extremely nice volume.

We must not omit to mention, that in an appendix Mr. Binns gives a highly interesting notice of the early potteries of Worcestershire, including an account of the discovery of a Roman potwork, which, curiously enough, existed within two hundred yards of the modern porcelain works. Of this discovery we shall yet have to speak on another occasion. In the same appendix Mr. Binns also, we perceive, in the most handsome manner, notices Mr. Jewitt's discovery of tile pavements in Worcester Cathedral, and reprints his account of the discovery from the Journal of the British Archaeological Association.

The "Century of Potting in the City of Worcester," we must in fairness add, is not without its faults both of omission and commission, but these no doubt its author, than whom no one is better qualified, will remedy in his next edition, which we doubt not will soon be called for. To these faults and errors we will not further allude, but we are sure Mr. Binns himself will pardon us if we hint that in another edition a different and more systematic and connected arrangement, and a more copious index, would be highly desirable.

We notice that Mr. Binns closes his account of the works at a period thirteen years back—at the time when he first became one of the proprietors of the manufactory. This may be commendable modesty on his part, and as such we admire it, but it is leaving the public in ignorance of the rapid strides which the art department of the Worcester China Works has made under his fostering and untiring care. Let us in few words try to supply what Mr. Binns has so modestly withheld. At the time of the Exhibition of 1861, the Worcester Porcelain Works were producing respectable services but nothing more, and the exhibition was indeed, as Mr. Binns truly observes, a "trying ordeal" to it. This ordeal served, however, as a stimulus and an incentive, and from the moment of Mr. Binns entering the concern and taking upon himself the onerous post of Art-director, a better state of things began to dawn, and the strides which were made were rapid, firm, and satisfactory. The Worcester porcelain manufactory at the present day, under the skilful management of Mr. Binns, produces all the usual marketable varieties of ware, both in painted, printed, and enamelled styles, and besides these, works of the highest possible style of ceramic art are made, and are at least equal in quality both in body, in design, in potting, and in artistic decoration, to any produced either in England or elsewhere. Porcelain services of every kind, and of all descriptions of ornamentation, from the ordinary printed to the most costly enamelled, painted, and gilt varieties; vases, and every conceivable kind of article, both for use and for ornament; parian and ivory body figures, busts, etc.; enamels of the most exquisite finish and of the utmost purity in taste, are among some of the productions of the Worcester works at the present day, and are all produced under the fostering care of the author of the book under notice.

It is a common, but a mistaken belief, that high art and commercial success cannot go hand in hand. That to make things *sell* the manufacturer must sink *art*, or that if he produces high art examples, he must give up all expectations of a remunerative trade. This is indeed a mischievous theory, and one we cannot believe in. We hold it to be the mission of the manufacturer, in whatever branch he may be engaged, to produce such goods as shall tend to educate the public taste, and to lead it gradually upwards to a full appreciation of the beautiful. The manufacturer is quite as much a *teacher* as the writer or the artist, and he is frequently a much more effective one. In pottery, especially, where the wares of one kind or other are in the hands hourly of every person in the kingdom, it behoves the manufacturers to produce such perfect forms, and to introduce such ornamentation, even in the commonest and coarsest ware, as shall teach the eye, and induce a taste for whatever is beautiful, and perfect, and lovely, in art. The mission of the manufacturer is to *create* a pure taste, not to perpetuate and pander to a vicious and barbarous rule; and we firmly believe in the end that those who do their best to elevate the minds of the people by this means will find that, commercially, their endeavours will be most satisfactory; assuredly they will be the most pleasant to their own minds. Mr. Binns seems to understand this thoroughly, and under his direction it is scarcely too much to say, that nothing which is not pure in taste, and elegant in design, has been issued from the Worcester China Works.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LACE.*

A HISTORY of that beautiful fabric, Lace, which has been so great a favourite for personal decoration with both sexes from the earliest period down to the present day, has long been needed, and great praise is due to Mrs. Bury Palliser, and her brother, Mr. Horace Marryatt, for having devoted so much time to, and brought so much deep and patient research to bear on, the subject. As we have said, such a work had long been felt to be a desideratum in archaeological literature, and the blank has been well and worthily filled by the publication of the volume before us, which gives evidence that its learned authoress has worked at its compilation as only those who have an innate love for their subject can work. The volume is one which is highly creditable alike to its author, to its printer, its engraver, and its publishers, and is one which deserves a place in every library. There are, however, one or two drawbacks which we shall notice presently, but these do not in the least affect the work as a history of lace, so far as in this, the first edition, that history can be expected to go.

After some introductory chapters on the different kinds of lace, Mrs. Palliser proceeds to speak of Italian lace, with especial reference to that of Venice, of Genoa, of Milan, and other famous places. She then passes on to those of Malta, of Spain and Portugal, of Flanders, of Mecklin, Antwerp, and Hainault, to that of France; and so on through that of all the known seats of the manufacture to England, giving in each instance a history of the art as practised in the places under notice, and illustrating her subject by extracts from documents, and by engravings of the modes of weaving, and of the patterns of the lace there made.

Of English lace, Mrs. Palliser traces the history through each succeeding reign from Elizabeth—whose head seemed fairly set in a sea of lace—to George the Third, giving numberless curious and highly interesting extracts from the old writers, in which reference is made to different kinds of lace, and the uses to which they were put. This is followed by a series of interesting chapters on "the lace manufacture of England," in which she speaks at some length of the seats of the art in London, in Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Devonshire, with its famous "Honiton lace," and so on to the seats of the art in Scotland and Ireland. A chapter too is, at the close of the volume, devoted to "bobbin-net, and machine made lace," the great seat of which trade is, as is generally known, at Nottingham, but which has been, and is still, carried on to a considerable extent at Derby. The mention of this town brings us to one of the drawbacks to which we have alluded. It is this—that although at one time Derby was decidedly the principal seat of the better class of hand-worked bobbin-net and machine-made lace, and although pillow lace was, years ago, made to some extent in the county, and again, although at Derby, at Chesterfield, and other places, machine lace is still largely manufactured, the name of Derby, or of its county, does not occur in Mrs. Palliser's work. In the early part of the present century, the trade was carried on very largely in Derby, and the "lace-hands," (women and girls) even as late as thirty years ago made, as we can well remember, as much as ten or twelve shillings a day, at working the patterns upon it. On some, the commoner kinds, the pattern intended to be worked, was stamped from coarse wood blocks, somewhat in the same manner as is done with wall-papers, in blue outline, but the better and more expensive kind was what was technically called the "count-stitch," in which the designs, which were in many instances very elaborate and of extreme beauty, were worked by the eye and by counting the meshes alone. At the present day, besides the lace or "nett" made at Derby and Chesterfield, the staple support of the miners' wives and daughters at the mining Peak village of Youghgrave, is working and "mending" this "nett," which is brought there for the purpose from Nottingham and from Chesterfield.

Of the illustrations of Mrs. Palliser's book, it would be difficult to say too much in praise. Of these we had intended to reproduce for our readers pleasure, and in the hope of sending them to the book itself, some few as examples of their style. In this however we have—for the first time with any publishing house—been disappointed by her publishers, Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. Of the curious scraps of information with which Mrs. Palliser's book abounds, the following is a fair specimen. Speaking of the monuments of the Princesses Sophia and Mary, daughters of James the First, of whom and the Queen, who possessed a "fair wrought sark, costing £6," Mrs. Palliser says—"When on the news of Elizabeth's death James hurried off to England, a correspondence took place between the King and the English Privy Council, regarding the Queen's outfit, James considering and wisely—for the Scotch Court was always out at elbows—that his wife's wardrobe was totally unfit to be produced in

* *A History of Lace.* By Mrs. BURY PALLISER. London: Sampson Low, Sons, & Marston, 1865. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 460. Illustrated.

London. To remedy the deficiency, the Council forwarded to the Queen, by the hands of her newly-named ladies, a quantity of Elizabeth's old gowns and ruffs, wherewith to make a creditable appearance on her arrival in England. Elizabeth had died at the age of seventy, wisened, decayed, and yellow. Anne, young and comely, had but just attained her twenty-sixth year. The rage of the high-spirited Dame knew no bounds! She stormed with indignation. Wear the clothes she must, for there were no others. So in revenge she refused to appoint any of the ladies, save Lady Bedford, though nominated by the King, to serve about her person in England.

"On her arrival she bought a considerable quantity of linen, and as with the exception of one article purchased from a 'French Mann,' her 'nidell purle worke,' her 'white worke,' her 'small nidell worke,' her 'piece of lawn to bee a ruffe,' with 'eighteen yards of fine lace to shewe (sew) the ruffe,' the 'Great Bone' lace, and 'Little Bone' lace, were purchased at Winchester and Basing, towns bordering on the lace-making counties, leading us to infer them to have been of English manufacture.

"The bill of laced linen, purchased at the 'Queen's lying down on the birth of the Princess Sophia, in 1606, amounts to the sum of 614*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*' In this we have no mention of any foreign made laces.

"The child lived but three days. Her little monument of cradle form, with lace trimmed coverlet and sheets, stands close to the recumbent effigy of her sister Mary, with ruff, collar, and cap of geometric lace, in the North aisle of Henry the Seventh's Chapel."

Among the illustrations is the truly elegant sprig of honeysuckle, being a part of a pattern designed by Miss Cecilia Marryatt, and approved by Her Majesty, for whom two flounces and a quantity of trimming lace is now being made by Mrs. Hayman, of Sidmouth. To Mrs. Palliser, the lace trade of Devonshire owes much, for having introduced the great improvement of new patterns of real flowers, insects, etc. No one, by her pure taste and her perfect knowledge of the art, was better qualified than Mrs. Palliser for the task of improving the style of patterns, and she has accomplished her task both wisely and well.

Mrs. Palliser will, we are sure, pardon us for saying that one thing is much needed in her book, and is, indeed, quite essential to its success. We mean a full and copious *Index*. This is quite indispensable, and we trust that the learned authoress will in the next edition, which we hope to see shortly called for, add it to her work, and thus make it all that can be desired for purposes of reference. We trust that the index, when added, will be made as full and ample as possible, and will embrace names of places and persons, and also that of terms and of articles of dress, etc. As it is, much valuable information is lost. By the addition of the index the work will be materially increased in value, and its usefulness will be immeasurably extended.

ANGLO-SAXON CHARTERS.*

ONE of the most important works which has of late years been issued, and the one displaying most care and research in its preparation, is the volume before us, of a collection of Anglo-Saxon Charters, Wills, Guilds, Manumissions, and Acquittances, ranging from the time of King Æthelbert (A.D. 606), to the time of William the Conqueror, which have been carefully arranged and translated by Mr. Benjamin Thorpe. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this volume, or its value to the historian, the topographer, the genealogist, or the antiquary, and the thanks not only of men of letters and archaeologists, but of the country at large, are eminently due to Mr. Thorpe for having at so much cost, and at a labour which nothing can ever repay, given such a work to the world. As an example of the care with which Mr. Thorpe has translated the various charters, etc.—for it is a great feature of his work that in many instances he gives the original Saxon text and the English translation in separate columns on the same page—we give the Will of Wulfric, the endowment of the Abbey of Burton-on-Trent, in which many places in Derbyshire and the neighbouring counties are named. The translation of this endowment is as follows:—

"✠ In nomine Domine. Here Wulfric declares his testament to his dear lord, and to all his friends. That then is, that I give to my lord two hundred mancuses of

* *Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici*. A Collection of English Charters from the reign of King Æthelbert, of Kent, A.D. DCV., to that of William the Conqueror. With a translation of the Anglo-Saxon. By BENJAMIN THORPE. London: Macmillan & Co., Bedford Street, Covent Garden. 1 vol. 8vo., 1866, pp. 684.

gold, and two silver-hilted swords, and four horses, two saddled, and two not saddled, and the weapons which thereto belong. And I give to every bishop v. mancuses of gold, and to the two archbishops, to each of them, ten mancuses of gold. And I give to every monastic rule l. pound; and to every abbot and every abbess v. mancuses of gold. And I give to archbishop Ælfric the land at Dumbleton, along with the others, for my soul, on condition that he may the better be a friend and support to the place which I have built. And I give to Ælfhelm and to Wulfeah the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey, and in the Wirral, that they may share them between as they most equitably may, unless either of them will have his own; on the condition that, when the shad season is, each of them give III. thousand shad to the convent at Burton. And to Ælfhelm I give Rolleston and Harleston. And I give to Wulfeah the land at Beorelfestun, and at Merchamtun. And I give to Ælfhelm the land at Congresbury, on condition that he do so that the monks may have every year a third of the fish, and he the two parts. And I give to Wulfeah the land at Alwalton. And I give to Ufegeat the land at Norton, on the condition that he may the better be a friend and support to the convent. And I give to my poor daughter the land at Elford and that at Oakley, with all that thereto now belongs, the while that her day shall be; and after her day, let the land go to the convent at Burton. And she may not, on any account, impair it; but let her have the use of it the while she may be deserving of it, and let it afterwards go to the convent at Burton; because it was my godfather's gift. And I will that Ælfhelm be her guardian, and of the land. And [I give to her] that at Tamworth, without any service to any born man, but that she have the lordship. And I give to Wulfgar, my page, the land at Baltrytheleg, all as his father acquired it. And I bequeath to Morcare the land at Walesho, and that at Theddlethorp, and that at Whitwell, and that at Clun, and that at Barleyborough, and that at Ducemanestun, and that at Moresborough, and that at Eckington, and that at Beckton, and that at Doncaster, and that at Morleston. And I give to his wife Aldulfestreo, as it now stands, with meat and with men. And I give to Ælfhelm, my kinsman, the land at Paltartun, and that which Sægth bequeathed to me. And I give to Æthelric the land at Wibtoft, and that at Twonge, for his day; and after his day, let the land go, for my soul, and for his mother's, and for his, to Burton. And these are the lands which I give to Burton. That is first, Burton, on which the monastery stands, and Stretton, and Bromley, and Bedington, and Gageley, and Witestun, and Longford, and Strickley, and Newton, at the wick, and Watton, and the little land which I own in the other Newton, and Winshill, and Sutton, and Ticknall, and at Shenkton, and at Wigston, and at Halen, and at Remsley, and that at Shipley, and that at Sutton, and that at Acton, for two men's day, all as the compacts say; and Darlston, and what thereto belongs, that is, Rudyard and my little land at Cotwalton, and Leigh, with all that thereto belongs; Oakover, with that which thereto belongs, that is, Hilum and Celfdum, and Cæstesthurn, and the heriot-land at Sutton, and Morley, and Breadsall, Morton and all the 'soona' which thereto belong, and the land besides at Willesley. And Oxtun, and Wingfield, and Snodewice to Morton; and that at Tathwell, and the land at Appleby, which I bought with my money, and at Weston, and Burton; and the hide at Sharnford to Wigston; and that at Hereburgebury, and Aldsworth, and Alfreton, and Eccleshall, and at Waddon, and one hide at Sheen. And I give to the convent at Tamworth the land at Longdon, as they before relinquished it to me; and let them have half the usufruct, half the monks of Burton, of meat, and of men, and of cattle, and of all things. And let the bishop succeed to his land at Bubdon; and let the monks of Burton succeed to that which is on the land, both of men and of all things; and the land at the 'syl' to the bishop. And I will that the king be lord of the monastery that I have built, and of the landed property which I have bequeathed thereto, to the praise and honour of God, for the honour of my lord, and for my soul; and that archbishop Ælfric, and Ælfhelm, my brother, be patrons, and friends, and advocates of that place against every born man; not as their own private property, but for St Benedict's rule. And I give to my goddaughter [the daughter] of Morcare and Ealdgyth, the land at Stretton, and the 'bulla' that was her grandmother's. And to the monastery at Burton, a hundred wild horses, and XVI. tame steeds; and thereto all that I have in living or lying, except that which I have bequeathed. And may God Almighty avert from all God's joy, and from all Christians' communion, him who shall avert this, unless it be my royal lord; and in him, so good and so merciful, I hope that he himself will not do it, nor also permit any other. Valeté in Christo.

"Rubric. This is the Charter of Freedom to the monastery at Burton, which king Æthelred for ever freed, to the praise of God, and the honour of all his saints, as Wulfric established it for the souls of himself and his parents, and supplied it with monks, that therein for ever the men of that order, under their abbot, may serve God after the teaching of St Benedict."

It is scarcely creditable to this country that so important a work—a work of so much labour and of such vast research—should have met so little encouragement as,

judging from the published list of subscribers, this life-long publication of Mr. Thorpe's has done. Failing the help of a national grant—and we contend that for the publication of such a purely national work as this, Government ought to have made a grant—it might at least have been expected that there would have been public spirit enough in the kingdom to have produced a subscription list of sufficiently great extent to have repaid the author for his immense and untiring labours. Such however appears not to have been the case, and but for the munificence of Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.—that man who stands out so far above every other archaeologist in his public spirit, his munificence, and in his support of art, of literature, and of archaeology—Mr. Thorpe's volume would not have seen light. All honour to those whose names appear as subscribers to the work, and honour, great and lasting honour to Mr. Mayer, to whose liberality the world owes the publication, and of whom Mr. Thorpe in his dedication thus aptly speaks—"This volume is dedicated by the Editor to Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.R.A.S., to whose taste and liberality every lover of archaeology, monumental and literary, owes a lasting debt of gratitude, and without whose aid, spontaneously offered, this collection of Old English Charters would have lain unpublished and unknown."

While speaking in terms of general praise of Mr. Thorpe's work, and the care which he has devoted to the translations, etc., he will we are sure pardon us for pointing out that the index, which ought to be one of the most important and useful parts of the work, is not only defective, but very misleading and inaccurate. Mr. Thorpe has unfortunately confined his index to *places* alone. In this he has attempted to give the present names of those places in brackets, for purposes of identification. A little care would have made this index not only useful but valuable, but this care has not been bestowed. For instance—*Clun* is indexed as Clun in Shropshire, instead of Clowne in Derbyshire, and Eecington is indexed as Eckington in Worcestershire, instead of Eekington in Derbyshire. It is not too much to say, that one-half of the places named in the Charter we have just reprinted, are either erroneously or imperfectly indexed. Besides an "index of *places*," what is wanted in a work of such general importance as Mr. Thorpe's, is an index of names of *persons*, and also a general index of *subjects*, for the volume abounds in curious and highly-important notices of customs, habits, incidents, etc., which ought to be made available to the student in every branch of archaeological inquiry. We trust in another edition that these defects may be remedied. They do not in the slightest degree take away from the value of Mr. Thorpe's labours in translating and giving these documents to the world, but if remedied they would make those labours more available.

We trust that now the volume is published, historians and archaeologists of every class will become its purchasers.

LANCASHIRE LYRICS.*

It is with more than ordinary pleasure that we direct the attention of our readers to the beautiful and highly interesting volume of "*Lancashire Lyrics*" now before us. There is not in the whole of Lancashire—and it is a county as rich in men of talent as it is in Merchant Princes—a man so well qualified for the task of selecting and editing a volume of exemplars of the poetry of the Palatinate as is Mr. Harland, and having already edited a volume of "*Ballads and Songs of Lancashire*," and another "*The Songs of the Wilsons*" (both of which have been already noticed in our pages), the task comes most gratefully from his hands. In a county which like Lancashire can boast among its most modern poets such names as Charles Swain, Samuel Bamford, John Bolton Rogerson, William Harrison Ainsworth, Dr. Parkinson, Elijah Ridings, H. Kirk, R. Rockliff, R. Healey, John Byrom, Mrs. Habbergham, John Critchley Prince, Mrs. Linneus Banks, William Mort, George Richardson, Edwin Waugh, Thomas Nicholson, J. H. Groves, Thomas Brierley, Edward Rushton, John Scholes, John Higson, Joseph Ramsbottom, R. W. Proctor, Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Trafford Whitehead, Samuel Laycock, Mrs. William Hobson, John Briggs, Rev. T. Wilson, James Dawson, John Just, Mrs. Bellasis, and a whole host of others in addition to the Editor, Mr. Harland, himself, the number of beautiful poems must have been immense indeed, and but few men could, we are certain, be found with courage enough, even if they possessed the ability, to attempt the task of selection of examples. Mr. Harland himself a poet of high standing, it is easily to be seen has entered on

* *Lancashire Lyrics; Modern Songs and Ballads of the County Palatine.* Edited by JOHN HARLAND, F.S.A. London: Whittaker & Co. 1 vol. 8vo., 1866, pp. 320.

his task with a warm love for his subject, and the result has been the production of a volume of surpassing interest, not only to Lancashire people, but to those of the kingdom at large. Most of the poems in the volume, Mr. Harland says in his preface, "are expressions of the deep affections and aspirations of humanity; and in elevation of thought and sentiment, no less than in rhythmical and poetic qualities, they are not to be classed with the ordinary street ballad. Many of them rise into the region of true poetry; and in this respect it is hoped the present volume may be accepted in refutation of the notion, especially rife at a distance, that Lancashire is altogether too hard, cold, and sterile a soil to bear kindly the flowers and blossoms of poetry. So far from this collection being an exhaustive one, the writings of many Lancashire authors of both sexes have, from various circumstances, been excluded. The pieces in this volume appearing to the Editor to be susceptible of some classification, he has thus arranged them:—I. Romantic and Legendary Ballads. II. Songs of Love and Praise of the Fair. III. Songs of Home and its Affections. IV. Songs of Life and Brotherhood. V. Lays of the Cotton Famine. VI. Sea Songs. There still remain in reserve Songs of the Volunteers of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries; Political and Party Songs; Songs descriptive of Local Scenes and Events; Songs of Factory Life; other Trade Songs; Songs of Field Sports—Poaching, Racing, &c.; and Songs of Humour. Many of these are in the Lancashire Dialect, and have the stamp of that dry yet racy humour which the writings of Edwin Waugh, Benjamin Brierley, the Wilson Family, and others have made extensively known as indigenous to Lancashire."

We most cordially commend the volume—which is beautifully printed by Ballantyne, and issued by Messrs. Whittaker & Co., in the most tasteful manner—to the notice of our readers. It is a delightful gift-book, and one which cannot fail to please.

DR. DAVIS'S COLLECTION OF SKULLS.

It is with real pleasure we notice that Dr. J. Barnard Davis, whose name as an ethnologist, a craniologist, and an antiquary, takes the very highest rank, and who is so well and deservedly known as the author, among many other works, of that truly valuable publication the "*Crania Britannica*," has at last determined to give to the world an account of the marvellous collection of skulls which he has with unremitting labour, and at enormous expense, got together. The collection of skulls in Dr. Davis's possession is by far the most extensive and most valuable either public or private, in existence, and numbers between 1400 and 1500 skulls of every period, and, we believe, of every known race of people. It will therefore be at once seen by those who are conversant with the subject, that no other collection at all approaches it either in extent, or in wideness of field. A work which will give the result of a careful and searching examination of such a collection, cannot but be of the utmost importance, and interest. Dr. Davis thus speaks of his proposed volume in the prospectus he has issued:—"This collection, the result of many years' research and labour, comprises between fourteen and fifteen hundred specimens of Skulls and Skeletons, in extent exceeding any other, at least in this country. They are derived from every division of the globe, and embrace representatives of the human races of most attainable countries, as well as of many of the islands of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, sometimes in considerable numbers, so as to afford as many types and varieties as possible, and permit satisfactory numerical analysis and comparison. The preparation of the Catalogue has occupied much time and attention for above four years, and is intended to be a good deal more than a mere list, or even than Morton's Catalogues. On the contrary, after the enumeration of the Skulls and Skeletons, distinguishing the sexes and, as far as possible, the ages, a series of measurements of each will follow. These, with a few calculations, amount in each case to twenty estimates; they give the internal capacities, the chief anatomical and geometrical dimensions, with the proportions of the principal ones; so that the number of separate metrical observations is large, exceeding 25,000. The Tables and deductions from these it is trusted will afford more reliable materials than any hitherto obtained from fewer data. Then will succeed notes on the anatomical peculiarities of each Skull, upon its deformations where they exist, whether natural or artificial, at times upon its origin and history, as well as upon its race-features, and the anthropological value to be assigned to it. Appended to each section will be given references to all the known figures and descriptions of the Skulls by different writers, so as to form a bibliography of craniology. It is hoped that the publication of such an extended

craniographic work will prove of considerable use to anthropology, in serving to determine the true estimate of human skulls, and the proper mode of viewing them, in relation to the objects of this science."

The work which is intended to be entitled "THESAURUS CRANIORUM. A Catalogue of Skulls of the various Races of Man, in the Collection of Joseph Barnard Davis, M.D., F.S.A., Memb. Ethnol. Soc., Fell. Anthropol. Soc., Memb. Assoc. Étrang. Soc., D'Anthrop., Corr. Memb. Amer. Ethnol. Soc., and Sociedad Antropológica Española, etc." is proposed to be published by subscription. It will form one handsome volume of above 300 pages, illustrated, for 10s. 6d. Subscribers' names are to be sent in to Dr. J. Barnard Davis F.S.A., Shelton, Hanley, Staffordshire, and we urge upon our readers the desirableness of forwarding their names at as early a date as possible to Dr. Davis, so as to ensure the work being speedily published. We have every possible confidence in recommending the proposed work to our readers, and trust they will give it their support.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

THE GREATRAKES FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

Dear Sir,—

Having lately come across some entries concerning the family of Greatrakes, of whom so interesting an account has already appeared in the "RELIQUARY," from the pen of the Rev. S. Hayman, I forward them, thinking they will be interesting to your readers.

In a document dated the last of May, 1578, occurs "Robert Greatrackes, son and heir-apparent of William Greatrackes, of Greatrackes, in the county of Derby, yeoman."

I find that a "Jhon Greatrakes" was witness to the Will of a man who resided at Greatrakes, which is dated 3rd January, 1590.

And in a Deed bearing date 21st July, 1666, Elizabeth Greatrakes, occupied lands in Greatrakes. Greatrakes.

Yours truly,

BENJ. BAGLHAW, JUN.

Foolow, near Eyam.

RICHARD FURNESS, THE POET OF EYAM.

THE Poetical works of the Author of "The Rag-bag," edited by Dr. Calvert Holland, and published in 1858, do not contain a copy of the Epitaph which the Poet wrote to the Memory of his first wife, who died in 1844, and which appears on her tombstone in Eyam churchyard, and is well-worthy of a corner in the "RELIQUARY."

"Love like a pilgrim came
With Hope, and rais'd this urn :
Where elegy's sad muse
Long lingering shall mourn—
Shall pour ambrosial dews,
To embalm—the virtuous name

of
Frances, the wife
Of Richard Furness," &c.

Chester.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD.

GREAT STORM IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

Sir,—

The following account of a great storm in Lincolnshire, two hundred years ago, is copied from a volume of MSS. State papers in the Record Office. It may be interesting to your readers in that county. Probably this remarkable storm may have visited Derbyshire, and have been noticed in some Parish Registers of the county.

Stamford, Dec. 20, 1865.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

RA. HOPE TO MR. SECRETARY WILLIAMSON.

October 22nd. 1666.

Sir,

It is verie certaine that on Saturday the 13 inst., happened in Lincolnshire, y^e most strongest whirlwind, or earthquake or both, that has been heard of, which totally overturned a towne (Welbourne) of about 80 houses, all of stone building, not leaving above 3 houses at most, standing, y^e timber being so promiscuously disperst, y^t noe one can owne what was his; some 3 or 4 persons, and noe more, killed; the church likewise, have the same fate as the houses. Several other houses near it, were likewise blowne downe. Part of another towne neare it, called Overston, was alsoe blowne downe—and part of a church at Boothby, not farr thence. Incredible number of huge trees thereabout were torne up by the roots. Also at Denton, near Grantham, about y^e same time, happened a prodigious storme of hayle, some of y^e stones whereof being at least 3 inches long and of a considerable thicknesse, some like darts or bearded arrowes; some like starres, and others strongly ragged; and all of a wonderful strange forme, like congealed ice. The name of the towne blowne downe, was Welbourne, standing on a hill, not much distant from Newark, nor farr off Grantham,

S^r y^r most obligd Serr^t.

RA. HOPE.

P.S. Sir,—I humbly beg y^r pardon if I tell you Mr. Muddiman's (Editor of the London Gazette, &c., &c.), letters to Mr. Throckmorton are much taken notice of, as particularly communicating y^e Diurnall and proceedings in Parliamt.

THE PLAGUE AT EYAM.

We perceive that it is proposed to commemorate the bi-centenary of the dreadful visitation of the Plague to this Peak village, by restoring and enlarging the Parish Church. This excellent scheme is thus put forth by the Rector, who is making every exertion to procure the necessary funds for the good work :—

"At the time of the Great Plague in London (1665-6), the Plague was brought in a Box of Tailors' Clothes to this retired village in the Peak of Derbyshire. Three out of every four of the inhabitants then perished. In 1666 it will be exactly two Centuries since the Plague was removed. As a Bi-Centenary Memorial of God's mercy, and of the heroic and Christian conduct of the Rev. W. Mompeyson and the Rev. W. Stanley on that occasion, it is proposed, if sufficient funds can be obtained, to restore, enlarge, and partially rebuild the Parish Church.

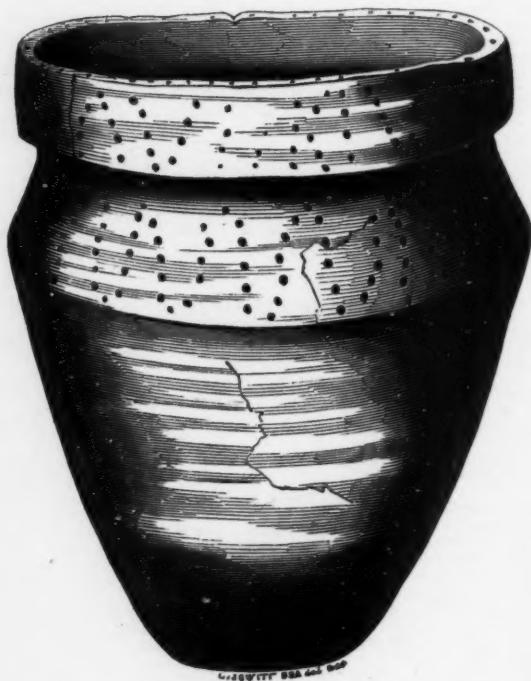
"Such a work is urgently required on account of the great increase of the population, and the defaced and damaged state of the Church. Including the accommodation of three Galleries, one of which runs across the Chancel, the Church only contains 340 sittings, whereas the population at the last census for the whole parish, numbered 1760 souls, and it is still increasing. There are no wealthy residents in the place, the inhabitants chiefly consisting of the working-classes, who have just provided for themselves an additional Churchyard, at a cost of £355, so that they are unable to do much for the Church. Many however have liberally contributed; and the sum of £765 has been promised and received from the Parishioners and those to whom this appeal has been sent. But it is estimated that £850 is still required to do in a substantial, plain, and efficient manner, what the Church requires. The Christian public, the Gentry of the County and neighbourhood, and those who can sympathize with the present state of a place of so much historical interest, are earnestly requested to assist the Rector and the Parishioners in making up the estimated amount, so as to justify them in commencing next year this much required undertaking. Donations will be received at the Sheffield and Rotherham Bank, Bakewell or Buxton, or by Post Office Orders on the Eyam Office, made payable to the Rev. J. Green, Eyam Rectory, *viâ* Sheffield, by whom they will be thankfully acknowledged."

HOPKINSON, OF BONSALE AND WIRKSWORTH.

INFORMATION concerning the old Derbyshire family of Hopkinson, of Bonsall, Wirksworth, and other places in Derbyshire, is required for genealogical purposes. Capt. William Hopkinson is stated to have married the heiress of Arthur Dakeyne (who died in 1720), of Stubbing Edge. Any information as to his descendants, or as to any of the other branches of the Hopkinson family, will be very acceptable.

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CELTIC CINERARY URN,

CALAIS WOLD BARROW, BISHOP WILTON WOLD, YORKSHIRE.

Height 11 inches.